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JULY IS BIGGEST MONTH FOR MELON SHIPMENTS.

Peak of Movement Nearly 1,000 Cars Per Day—Total for Season Expected to be 30,000 Carloads—Georgia Largest Producer.

July, "watermelon month," has seen the carload movement of watermelons reach its peak, shipments of this sweet, juicy fruit, which is so firmly intrenched in the good graces of Americans, sometimes amounting to nearly 1,000 cars a day. The total car-lot movement for the season will not be far from 30,000.

Although the watermelon shipping period lasts only for a few months, the movement is so active that the watermelon stands fourth in the list of fruits and vegetables so far as volume of shipment is concerned. It is exceeded only by potatoes, apples, and oranges.

Florida First to Market.

The first shipments came from Florida, beginning in May, and were joined two weeks later by the early car lots from Texas, with the Georgia movement swinging in shortly afterwards. Alabama and the Carolinas began contributing freely around the first of July, about the time the car lots from Florida began to slow down and when the Georgia movement began to gain rapidly. The peak of the movement usually occurs from the middle to the last of July, depending on the earliness or lateness of the season. This year the early shipping period was rather backward, but the peak was reached close to the middle of July notwithstanding.

A review of the watermelon production by States shows that Florida fell a little below normal in yield per acre. Shipments, however, have shown a gain over 1919 in keeping with its 100 per cent increase in acreage this year. The quality was good and prices ranged higher than usual for early and mid-season shipments. Carlots of the Tom Watsons, medium to large, exceeded $1,100 in several markets. A fairly high level existed as late as the second week in July, after which the markets became depressed by heavy shipments from other States, principally Georgia.

The important melon State of Georgia, which usually furnishes a little less than one-third of the total car-lot movement for the season has shown thus far, owing probably to the lateness of the season, a volume somewhat below that of 1919, notwithstanding a gain of one-third to one-half in the acreage planted.

The condition of the melon crop, not only in Georgia but in the other heavy shipping States of Florida, Texas, Alabama, and North and South Carolina, is reported gen-

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The report on the stocks of carry-over wheat on July 1 presents new and interesting figures. The estimates are: On farms, 47,756,000 bushels; in country mills and elevators, 36,180,000 bushels; at points of large accumulation, 24,574,000 bushels. Total, 108,510,000 bushels (p. 75).

Reports of black rust in some wheat-growing sections was a feature of the grain trade during the week under review (p. 73).

Potatoes have declined rapidly so far in July, having dropped $5 per barrel at New York since the first of the month. Corresponding decreases were noted at other consuming centers. Other leading fruits and vegetables held fairly steady during the week. Shipments are lighter (p. 69).

Hogs advanced at the beginning of the week but lost part of the gain toward the last. Light corn-fed cattle brought premium prices while grass stock declined under heavier receipts. Sheep also declined. Fresh meat trading was slow with lower prices (pp. 66 and 67).

Butter imports, mostly of Danish origin, of storage quality, had a depressing effect. Expected weakness developed in cheese markets (p. 72).

The hay and feed markets continued dull (p. 74).

Cotton registered severe declines, futures dropping 190 points at New Orleans and 170 points at New York. Spots also declined (p. 80).

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED HARVEST ABOUT 350,000 POUNDS.

Only Totals 15 Per Cent of Last Season's Record Quantity—Low Prices Hurt Production.

The total quantity of crimson clover seed harvested in the United States this year is only about 350,000 pounds of hulled seed, or 15 per cent of the record quantity harvested last year, according to reports received from growers and shippers by the Bureau of Markets. This does not include the approximately 125,000 pounds of seed in the chaff harvested in North and South Carolina, which is slightly more than that harvested in 1919.

The heavy imports of crimson clover seed during the past 12 months and the low price at which dealers have been able to sell it are largely responsible for the farmers plowing under much of their crimson clover instead of allowing it to mature seed. The yield per acre on the small acreage harvested was low, ranging from 120 to 300 pounds. On the whole the quality is only fair, much

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CHICAGO UNLOADS 24,000 CARS OF PRODUCE YEARLY.

Takes Seven Per Cent of Leading Fruits and Vegetables Shipped in Carlots—Outlet for West and Southwest.

Chicago, second largest city in the United States, unloads annually 24,000 cars of apples, peaches, cantaloupes, strawberries, cabbages, white potatoes, tomatoes, and onions, exclusive of home-grown stock hauled to market by truck and wagon. Another way to emphasize the magnitude of this farm-to-market movement is to say that if these cars were coupled together they would make a train 180 miles in length.

During the years 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 about 96,200 carloads of these eight leading fruits and vegetables were unloaded at Chicago. Total shipments to all points of these commodities for these four years amounted to approximately 1,295,000 cars, a yearly average of 324,000. Chicago's share therefore proves to be close to 7 per cent annually.

More Vegetables Than Fruits.

In 1919, approximately 10,600 cars of fruits entered into consumption at Chicago, as compared with 7,532 in 1918, with 7,105 in 1917, and with 9,478 cars in 1916; while the unloads of vegetables during each of these four years were 16,418, 15,502, 13,229, and 16,366 cars, respectively.

It will be noted that during 1917 and 1918 the takings of both fruits and vegetables were less than in 1916 and 1919. This fact is in harmony with the total number of cars of these fruits and vegetables reported as having been shipped during the same years.

Apples led in the number of cars of fruit unloaded at Chicago with a total of approximately 20,200 cars for the four years, only 100 cars less than the total receipts of these eight commodities at Kansas City during the same period. These quantities represent about 21 per cent of the total number of cars of these fruits and vegetables received at Chicago.

In response to increased production and intensive marketing campaigns, the consumption of boxed apples at Chicago appears to be on the increase. In 1916 there were received 858 cars, as compared with 1,251 in 1917, with 669 in 1918, and with 1,953 cars in 1919. Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Washington are the heaviest contributors to this market. For the four-year period they furnished an average of about 3,870 cars, or 76 per cent of the total. New York, in seeking an outlet for its big crop of 1917–1918, evidently found an advantageous market at Chicago, for its contributions to this market in 1918 were 1,555 cars, as compared with 559

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Live Stock and Meats

GRASS CATTLE SELL LOWER AS RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Light Corn-Feds at Premium—Hogs Advance Early in Week but Lose Part of Gain at Close.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

Receipts of live stock at 10 markets during the week ending July 24 were approximately 177,600 cattle, 456,800 hogs, and 252,400 sheep, compared with 171,800 cattle, 477,600 hogs, and 191,600 sheep the week previous; and 261,700 cattle, 431,800 hogs, and 316,100 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Continued deterioration in the quality or condition of cattle, with grass stuff showing up in greater profusion, further emphasized the premium on choice corn-feds over the rank and file of the offerings, particularly in the case of best yearlings and handy weights which, by reason of the centering of consumptive demand on the lighter cuts, are being given strong preference by killers.

Producers Inclined to Liquidate.

Hog prices showed gains for the week at the markets under review with the exception of Omaha where current marketings consist largely of packing stuff off grass and where all but the best light and light butcher hogs showed declines. Producers are showing a disposition to liquidate brood sows due in part probably to the ratio now prevailing between corn and hog prices.

Sheep and lamb prices tended lower during the week under an increase in the 10-market total of around 25 per cent as compared with the week previous.

Cattle.—A steadily increasing percentage of grassy and warmed-up cattle in the receipts at all markets resulted in a still further spread in prices and a correspondingly lower range of values for bulk of supplies. Long-fed cattle that were plentiful around the last of June are arriving in diminishing numbers, and even good and choice steers are in only fair supply. The Kosher holidays checked the eastern demand for good and choice steers temporarily and caused some irregularity in prices.

Heavy Corn-Feds Off Slightly.

At Chicago, prices on the best dry-fed yearlings held to the year's extreme top of $17.25, but were dull, while light and medium weight corn-fed steers at $15.50 to $16.75 were mainly steady. Heavy corn-feds, however, lost 25 to 35 cents and grass cattle 75 cents to $1. Best yearlings reached $16.50 at

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, July 23.

	July 23.	July 16.	June 25.
Hams, smoked 14–16 average	$37.00–38.00	$37.00–38.00	$35.00–37.50
Hams, fancy 14–16 average	39.50–40.50	39.50–40.50	38.00–40.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–12 average	22.00–24.50	22.00–25.00	22.00–24.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	38.00–39.00	39.00–39.50	39.00–40.50
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	50.00–51.50	50.00–51.00	50.00–51.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	22.00–23.00	21.50–23.00	21.50–22.50
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	17.00–18.00	17.50–18.50	17.50–18.25
Pure lard, tierces	21.50–22.00	20.50–22.00	22.50–23.50
Compound lard, tierces	19.50–20.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 27.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	July 27.	July 20.	July 27.	July 27.	July 27.
HOGS.					
Top	$15.60	$16.65	$16.10	$15.50	$15.00
Bulk of sales	$13.40–15.50	$14.50–16.50	$15.50–15.75	$14.50–15.25	$13.25–14.00
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	13.75–15.00	14.90–16.40	15.00–15.50	14.60–15.20	13.50–14.25
Medium (200–250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.50–15.55	15.90–16.60	15.50–16.00	14.70–15.50	13.75–15.00
Light (150–200 pounds), common-choice	14.75–15.60	15.50–16.65	15.40–15.90	15.00–15.40	13.75–14.75
Light lights (130–150 pounds), common-choice	14.00–15.40	14.50–16.15	14.50–15.75		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.25–13.65	14.25–14.85	12.75–13.00	13.50–13.75	13.25–13.50
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	12.50–13.25	13.25–14.25	12.50–12.75	13.00–13.25	13.00–13.25
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	13.25–15.00	13.25–15.00	12.00–14.75		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice			12.00–14.50	12.00–15.00	11.50–13.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	16.00–16.85	16.10–17.00	16.00–16.50	14.75–16.25	15.50–16.25
Good	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.10	14.25–16.00	13.25–14.75	14.00–15.50
Medium	12.50–15.00	13.00–15.00	11.25–14.25	11.35–13.15	11.50–14.00
Common	10.50–12.50	10.75–13.00	10.25–11.25	10.00–11.35	10.00–11.50
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.00–17.25	16.25–17.15	16.25–16.75	14.85–16.35	15.75–16.50
Good	15.00–16.00	14.85–16.25	14.25–16.25	12.50–14.75	13.75–15.75
Medium	12.50–15.00	12.75–14.85	11.25–14.25	10.25–12.40	11.75–13.75
Common	10.00–12.50	10.00–12.75	9.00–11.25	8.50–10.25	9.00–11.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.50–14.90	6.50–14.90	7.50–15.50	6.25–13.25	6.25–13.50
Cows, common-choice	6.00–12.50	6.50–12.75	6.50–10.75	5.75–10.75	6.00–12.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.25–12.25	6.25–12.25	5.50–10.00	5.25– 9.25	5.50–11.25
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.25– 6.25	4.50– 6.50	3.75– 6.50	3.75– 5.75	4.00– 6.00
Canner steers	4.75– 7.50	4.75– 7.50	4.25– 7.00	4.50– 6.50	4.50– 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	15.00–17.25	13.00–15.50	11.00–15.50	11.00–14.50	11.50–12.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	7.00–13.00	6.00–12.50	7.50–12.00	7.00–13.25	6.00–11.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.25–12.25	9.25–12.25	9.50–11.50	9.50–12.00	9.25–11.50
Medium (800–1,000 pounds), common-choice	8.50–12.00	8.75–12.00	8.50–11.00	9.25–11.75	8.75–11.00
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	8.25–11.00	8.50–11.00	7.50–10.50	8.75–11.25	7.75–10.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.25–11.00	6.25–11.00	6.00–10.00	6.00–10.60	6.75–10.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.25– 8.75	5.50– 8.75	4.50– 7.50	4.75– 8.00	5.00– 8.50
Calves:					
Good and choice				8.50–11.00	7.50– 9.50
Common and medium				6.00– 8.25	6.00– 7.50
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	12.50–16.25	13.00–16.25	12.50–14.50	10.75–15.50	12.75–15.40
Culls and common	7.50–12.50	7.50–13.00	7.00–12.25	7.25–10.50	7.00–21.50
Feeder lambs	11.50–13.50	12.00–13.75		8.00–11.50	11.00–13.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.00–13.00	10.00–14.00		8.75–12.50	9.75–12.50
Wethers, medium-prime	7.50–10.00	7.50–10.25		6.00– 9.00	7.50– 9.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	6.25– 8.75	6.25– 9.00	6.50– 7.50	4.75– 8.00	5.75– 7.75
Culls and common	3.00– 6.00	3.00– 6.00	4.00– 6.25	2.25– 4.50	2.50– 5.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.50–10.50	6.50–11.00	6.00– 9.00	6.00–10.25	6.50–10.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 27.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 27.	July 20.	June 29.	July 27.	July 20.	June 29.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$25.00–26.00	$26.00–28.00	$25.00–27.00		$27.00	
Good	22.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	$23.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	$26.00–28.00
Medium	18.00–20.00	19.00–22.00	22.00–23.50	20.00–22.00	18.00–22.00	23.00–25.00
Common	14.00–17.00	15.00–18.00	18.00–21.50	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	14.00–20.00
Cows—						
Good	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	20.00–22.00			
Medium	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	20.00–22.00
Common	14.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	16.00–18.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–18.00
Bulls—						
Good						
Medium						
Common	12.00–12.50	11.50–12.50	12.50–13.50	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring						
Choice	32.00–33.00	34.00–35.00	32.00–34.00	32.00–33.00	34.00–36.00	32.00–34.00
Good	28.00–31.00	31.00–33.00	29.00–31.00	28.00–31.00	30.00–33.00	26.00–28.00
Medium	24.00–28.00	26.00–30.00	26.00–28.00	25.00–27.00	26.00–29.00	24.00–25.00
Common	18.00–23.00	22.00–25.00	22.00–25.00	20.00–24.00	22.00–25.00	20.00–21.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	17.00–18.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	18.00–20.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	16.00–18.00
Common	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–19.00	16.00–18.00	12.00–16.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	26.00–27.00	24.00–26.00	23.00–25.00	30.00–32.00	28.00–30.00	22.00–24.00
Good	23.00–25.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	28.00–30.00	26.00–28.00	21.00–22.00
Medium	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–22.00	26.00–27.00	24.00–26.00	20.00–21.00
Common	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–20.00	22.00–25.00	20.00–22.00	17.00–18.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8–10 pounds average	35.00–36.00	34.00–35.00	29.00–31.00	31.00–33.00	32.00–33.00	27.00–28.00
10–12 pounds average	32.00–34.00	32.00–33.00	27.00–28.00	28.00–30.00	29.00–31.00	26.00–27.00
12–14 pounds average	29.00–31.00	29.00–31.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–26.00
14 pounds, over	25.00–28.00	26.00–28.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–24.00
Shoulders—						
Plain						
Skinned	21.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–24.00	21.00–23.00
Picnics—						
4–6 pounds average	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–21.00			20.00–21.00
6–8 pounds average	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
8 pounds, over	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00			
Butts—						
Boneless				30.00–31.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–29.00
Boston style	25.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–26.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending July 24.

Market.	CATTLE AND CALVES			HOGS.			SHEEP.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	64,854	18,384	46,470	129,341	34,619	94,722	85,983	14,446	71,537
East St. Louis	30,012	10,556	20,025	47,702	10,457	50,123	25,311	3,875	21,958
Kansas City	52,902	23,502	25,874	29,069	8,698	21,624	27,291	8,444	17,058
Oklahoma City	5,769	1,932	3,838	3,267	196	2,949	174	148	43
Omaha	19,344	5,686	12,723	57,714	18,498	39,216	91,839	56,370	40,261
St. Joseph [1]	8,120	1,538	5,827	33,901	3,874	28,682	16,216	856	13,431
St. Paul	20,228	8,938	11,225	30,149	2,281	27,856	4,293	1,249	3,322
Sioux City	10,252	5,107	4,671	54,251	25,568	28,620	4,082	1,061	2,143
Wichita [1]	3,152	1,390	4,794	9,164	.....	2,814	168	.....	169
Total	214,633	77,033	135,447	394,558	104,191	296,606	255,357	86,449	169,922
Previous week [2]	221,026	79,889	142,166	476,189	144,576	336,098	239,260	55,565	149,527

[1] Week ending Friday, July 23. [2] Including Indianapolis.

Omaha where such kinds sold strong, but grass cattle, which predominated, closed unevenly 25 to 75 cents lower. At St. Louis prices broke unevenly 25 to 75 cents with top for the week $16.50 and bulk of natives at $10 to $14. Kansas City closed 25 to 50 cents lower the week for on most steers but equaled the St. Louis and Omaha top of $16.50 on handy-weights. Heavier cattle sold up to $16.25 at Kansas City with bulk of native steers there at $10.75 to $14.50.

She-stock also was very uneven and generally lower, ranging from barely steady at Chicago on best handy-weight cows and heifers and on canners to 50 cents to $1 lower on in-between kinds, largely in sympathy with the break in common and medium steers. Bulk of sales at Chicago ranged from $6.50 to $10.50 with other markets showing bulk at $6 to $9.

Canners and cutters sold largely at $4 to $6.25. Bulls held up better than other classes, selling from about steady to a quarter lower at Chicago and Omaha but fully 50 cents lower at Kansas City, although under a narrow outlet.

Veal Calves Close Strong.

Veal calves were higher and closed at the high point. Prices were quoted strong at Omaha, 50 cents higher at Kansas City, $1.25 to $1.50 higher at East St. Louis, and $2 higher at Chicago, advancing on the latter market from $14.50 top at the opening to a general top of $16.50 at the close.

Hogs.—After touching the highest level since last April, hog prices receded the latter part of the week, losing much of the week's earlier price gains at Chicago, Kansas City, and East St. Louis, while closing prices at Omaha were lower than a week earlier on all but top kinds. High point for the week at the four markets under review was $16.70 paid at East St. Louis on Tuesday, while Chicago scored a $16.65 top on that and the succeeding day. On the week-end session, however, $16.60 was the limit at the first named point and $16.40 the extreme top at Chicago.

Saturday's bulk at Chicago ranged from $14.10 to $16.25, packing sows selling between $14 and $14.35, being numerous on that market and forming a large share of the receipts at Omaha where the bulk, owing to the grassy and weighty conditions of most offerings, sold on the week-end session down to $13.15 to $14.50. At Kansas City where packing sows and grass hogs are in small proportion at present, the bulk sold Saturday at $15 to $15.90, while the bulk at East St. Louis, where good and choice light and light butcher hogs are predominating, sold Saturday at $16.25 to $16.50. Light runs at Kansas City are considered the outgrowth of short corn crops in southwestern territory last year. At Chicago and most of the western markets, however, the marketward movement is being sustained

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, July 23.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,334	136	9,762
East St. Louis	1,996	245	2,849
Kansas City	7,485	848	6,776
Oklahoma City	1,382	131	148
Omaha	3,567	75	36,296
St. Joseph	755	231	311
St. Paul	5,224	877	461
Sioux City	2,525	395	1,061
Wichita	874	.....	.....
Total	28,142	2,938	57,664
Previous week [1]	31,020	2,672	38,291
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	.....	140
Illinois	3,508	169	10,535
Indiana	516	.....	1,510
Iowa	5,391	1,095	21,215
Kansas	4,087	335	1,073
Kentucky	525	.....	725
Louisiana	18	.....	.....
Maryland	104	.....	.....
Michigan	769	.....	6,706
Minnesota	1,713	194	786
Missouri	2,509	333	4,900
Nebraska	2,234	321	7,790
New Jersey	.....	227	.....
New York	99	.....	304
North Dakota	33	.....	.....
Ohio	1,209	.....	290
Oklahoma	1,403	131	611
Pennsylvania	2,534	.....	.....
South Dakota	595	133	.....
Tennessee	35	.....	398
Texas	90	.....	.....
Virginia	78	.....	.....
West Virginia	173	.....	243
Wisconsin	519	.....	438
Total	28,142	2,938	57,664

[1] Including Fort Worth and Indianapolis.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending July 24.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		Lbs		Lbs		Lbs	
Mon	235	$15.34	196	$16.28	222	$15.50	239	$14.66
Tues	259	15.33	200	16.39	214	15.73	260	14.78
Wed	253	15.34	202	16.29	215	15.85	260	14.48
Thurs	256	15.18	205	16.24	210	15.68	257	14.32
Fri	256	15.07	197	16.29	235	15.43	256	14.32
Sat	258	14.98	202	16.34	235	15.21	267	13.98
Average:								
This wk	252	15.22	200	16.30	216	15.69	256	14.47
Last wk	244	15.12	204	16.19	220	15.51	248	14.37
4 weeks ago	249	14.79	205	16.01	218	15.45	255	14.16

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Imports of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Wool, January–June, 1920.

Month.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Wool.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.
January	26,971	38	8,611	41,950,071
February	24,590	134	3,263	26,103,165
March	16,766	44	5,247	33,031,931
April	19,874	34	1,763	54,035,770
May	16,094	231	1,114	13,388,934
June	24,381	68	1,863	21,079,627
Total	128,676	549	21,861	189,639,498

WARM WEATHER FACTOR IN SLOW MEAT TRADE.

Prices Held Fairly Steady, with Tendency Toward Lower Levels—Supplies and Demand Light.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Continued warm weather during the week ending July 24 was the principal contributing factor to a generally slow fresh meat trade. Prices showed no violent fluctuations, but there was a marked tendency toward lower levels. The eastern markets failed to hold the usual Monday's advance, and closing prices on Friday differed only slightly from the range of one week ago.

Beef.—Trade during the week demonstrated a continued lack of demand for finished beef. Although offerings of the choice grade were extremely light there was a general weakness at all points, and prices at the close were $2 lower than Monday, heavy steer carcasses showing the greatest declines. Chicago declined $1 on all lower grades during the week, and eastern markets declined $2 on medium but remained practically steady on common.

Cow Offerings Light.

The offerings of cows were barely sufficient to create a regular market and the limited offerings were sold at prices mostly steady to slightly lower in spots. Trade in bulls was uneven and prices fluctuated, New York showed an advance of $1 and Chicago an advance of 50 cents while Boston declined $2 and Philadelphia remained unchanged.

Jewish holidays during the week affected Kosher beef trade and prices were unevenly lowered.

Lamb.—Monday's strong to $1 higher opening prices on lamb at the eastern markets were not maintained. Chicago weakened under a narrow demand and closed $1 under Monday, while closing conditions at the eastern markets were weak and unevenly $1 to $2 lower. Good yearlings found ready sale at prices in line with medium lambs.

Mutton Advances Slightly.

Mutton.—The light receipts of mutton at all markets consisted principally of heavy fat ewes and bucks. Prices generally tended upward with advances of $1 during the week on the better grades.

Veal.—While receipts of veal were light there was considerable unevenness in the demand and prices at the eastern markets showed some fluctuations. New York held steady on good veal but weakened on the lower grades, while Philadelphia showed an advance of $2 to $3 on all lower grades and Boston declined approximately $2. Supplies and demand at Chicago were about equal and prices held steady to firm.

Pork.—Under a very narrow demand and generally light supplies, fresh pork prices fluctuated widely. New York declined $2 on loins, Boston and Philadelphia advanced $1 to $2, and Chicago was unevenly $1 to $2 higher on the lighter averages and $1 lower than one week ago on loins weighing over 12 pounds. The trend of prices on shoulder cuts was generally upward.

to a larger volume than had been generally expected.

Sheep.—An increase of more than 25 per cent in receipts at 10 markets resulted in lower price levels. With the exception of the better grades and weights of native lambs which held steady at Kansas City, declines on lambs ranged from 25 cents on

(Concluded on page 68.)

JUNE WOOL CONSUMPTION ONLY 46,000,000 POUNDS; 17,000,000 POUNDS BELOW MONTHLY AVERAGE.

The total amount of wool consumed in June, 46,000,000 pounds, grease wool equivalent, was nearly 17,000,000 pounds below the average for the first half year. During the corresponding month in 1919 55,000,000 pounds of wool entered into manufacture. The consumption in pounds for the preceding months of 1920 was as follows: January, 72,700,000; February, 63,700,000; March, 67,900,000; April, 66,900,000, and May, 58,600,000.

The sharp decrease in wool consumption is the result of the curtailment of operations which began in the textile manufacturing industry in May and became more extensive in June. Many mills have been running on a short-week schedule, while some have suspended operations entirely, the suspension in many cases being for an indefinite period. Lack of orders, cancellations, and deferred shipments are given as primary causes for the unstable situation.

A comparison of the relative consumption of the different grades with figures for preceding months shows that fine wools not only continue to hold first place in demand, but appear to be recovering the points lost a few months ago. The percentages for June are: Fine, 31.5; half blood, 15; three-eighths blood, 15.5; quarter blood, 20.8; low, 2.9; carpet, 13.9; and grade not stated, less than one-half of 1 per cent. The percentages for May were: Fine, 30.5; half blood, 16.2; three-eighths blood, 16.7; quarter blood, 20.8; low, 3.2; and carpet, 12.

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR JUNE.

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.
FINE:								
Combing—	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Domestic	3,075,986	6,555,799	75,875	27,845	102,067	136,534	3,253,928	6,720,178
Foreign	6,936,401	7,149,687	106,917	11,993	2,255	35,696	7,045,573	7,197,376
Clothing—								
Domestic	357,660	1,071,910	615,724	771,751	115,100	117,817	1,088,484	1,961,478
Foreign	478,217	394,975	934,600	1,076,245	8,592	3,266	1,421,409	1,474,486
½ BLOOD:								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,411,128	3,840,501	40,191	63,434	154,683	421,977	1,606,002	4,325,912
Foreign	3,583,640	3,051,208	7,974	7,462	19,610	.....	3,611,224	3,058,670
Clothing—								
Domestic	291,200	496,604	375,128	696,757	74,843	190,384	741,171	1,383,745
Foreign	20,172	634,336	132,327	301,767	9,526	25,095	162,025	961,198
⅜ BLOOD:								
Combing—								
Domestic	1,789,284	2,889,478	150,542	161,384	157,760	619,481	2,097,586	3,670,343
Foreign	2,692,941	1,838,954	28,281	49,843	14,700	.....	2,735,922	1,888,797
Clothing—								
Domestic	167,670	156,330	816,066	770,602	105,737	337,181	1,089,473	1,264,113
Foreign	104,324	40,580	272,240	294,853	17,189	25,274	393,753	360,707
¼ BLOOD:								
Combing—								
Domestic	2,177,792	2,559,061	199,572	183,632	103,487	178,295	2,480,851	2,920,988
Foreign	4,411,986	3,297,101	186,290	116,535	24,168	7,471	4,622,444	3,421,107
Clothing—								
Domestic	183,580	193,644	423,659	436,556	85,695	175,601	692,934	805,801
Foreign	429,395	111,834	235,611	521,828	7,616	3,821	672,622	637,483
LOW OR LINCOLN:								
Combing—								
Domestic	248,861	50,337	30,492	28,891	1,643	2,013	280,996	81,241
Foreign	644,976	1,060,514	82,242	5,300	6,204	1,676	733,422	1,067,490
Clothing—								
Domestic	11,923	13,704	89,258	52,003	8,390	3,158	109,571	68,865
Foreign	.....	.....	45,812	141,744	1,330	.....	47,142	141,744
CARPET:								
Combing, foreign	2,711,978	2,360,017	116,627	54,381	14,250	23,333	2,842,855	2,437,731
Filling, foreign	2,143,227	2,475,408	441,429	275,686	224,966	144,912	2,809,622	2,896,006
GRADE NOT STATED:								
Domestic	1,878	90,682	44,717	.....	.....	.....	46,595	90,682
Foreign	65,867	.....	26,054	13,751	2,395	.....	94,316	13,751
Total—								
Domestic	9,716,962	17,918,050	2,861,224	3,192,855	909,405	2,182,441	13,487,591	23,293,346
Foreign	24,223,124	22,414,614	2,616,404	2,871,388	352,801	270,544	27,192,329	25,556,546
Grand total	33,940,086	40,332,664	5,477,628	6,064,243	1,262,206	2,452,985	40,679,920	48,849,892

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to State in Which Manufactured.

State.	*GREASE.*		*SCOURED.*		*PULLED.*		*TOTAL.*	
	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	June, 1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Massachusetts	12,970,904	19,094,296	1,392,597	2,446,474	304,879	767,061	14,668,380	22,307,831
Pennsylvania	6,237,101	5,566,610	530,321	484,862	214,551	251,083	6,981,973	6,302,555
Rhode Island	4,724,199	4,495,605	64,254	212,622	134,198	608,161	4,922,651	5,316,388
New Jersey	3,925,443	4,863,668	115,834	101,880	34,310	54,463	4,075,587	5,020,011
New York	2,371,112	2,372,538	702,248	508,188	279,206	283,503	3,352,566	3,164,229
Connecticut	984,318	702,844	772,149	664,909	28,667	181,981	1,785,134	1,549,734
Ohio	1,034,530	1,152,523	56,107	25,977	51,783	22,490	1,142,420	1,200,990
New Hampshire	800,989	1,172,635	271,297	303,487	39,503	49,697	1,111,789	1,525,219
Maine	239,068	212,696	516,632	473,590	26,581	84,017	782,581	770,303
Pacific Coast States	76,945	90,310	230,587	158,341	35,454	10,820	342,986	259,471
Total	33,364,609	39,723,125	4,652,326	5,380,330	1,149,132	2,313,276	39,166,067	47,416,731
Other States	575,477	609,539	825,302	683,913	113,074	139,709	1,513,853	1,433,161
Grand total	33,940,086	40,332,664	5,477,628	6,064,243	1,262,206	2,452,985	40,679,920	48,849,892

Schedules were sent to 565 textile manufacturing concerns in the United States. Fifty-three concerns reported no wool consumed. No reports have been received from 4 concerns. Based on their average monthly consumption for 6 calendar months, it is estimated that the 4 concerns not included used 665,000 pounds of grease wool, 62,071 pounds of scoured wool, and 1,157 pounds of pulled wool.

WOOL FIELD NOTES.

No wool trading of any consequence is noted at interior points and the deadlock continues between producers and dealers. Growers are not willing to accept the prices offered as they seem to be optimistic and confident that better conditions will soon prevail.

Reports from representatives in the field for the week ending July 24, are as follows:

Colorado.—Wool market situation in Colorado continues unchanged. During the week the Montrose Pool consigned approximately 16,500 pounds, and the Delta Pool 45,000 pounds to Kansas City. Individual growers at Delta consigned 83,000 pounds to Boston. Colorado growers are disposed to hold locally or consign to central or seaboard markets for storage.

Maine.—The wool market is unchanged in Maine, practically no wool changing hands at the speculators offered price of 25 cents. Many of the mills in this State are running only one loom for the making of samples.

Missouri.—Pooled wools still remain unsold. Growers have rejected the offers of 40 cents for three-eighth, and 30 cents for quarter blood, strictly combing and baby combing. Producers are showing greater confidence and the market appears to have a stronger tone.

Montana.—There is practically no change in the wool situation in this State. Growers' holdings amount to 75 per cent or more of the State's clip. Some is being pooled and consigned to warehouses. Prices offered locally range from 25 to 30 cents.

Virginia.—Wool market situation in Virginia is unchanged. Very little wool is coming to dealers from the country. Local prices quoted range from 20 to 30 cents, flat, for free wool. No pooled wools have been sold. Buyers are very pessimistic.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 67.)

the better grades at Chicago to 75 cents at Omaha and East St. Louis. Sheep markets were uneven, the close ranging from 50 cents higher at East St. Louis to 50 cents to $1 lower at Chicago. Feeding lambs declined 25 cents at Omaha, but were strong to 25 cents higher at Kansas City and Chicago.

Lamb top for the week was $16.30, paid for strictly prime, 82-pound, Idaho lambs at Chicago. Bulk of good to choice western lambs at the markets under review cashed from $14.50 to $16 and natives at $13 to $15, while choice handy-weight ewes went at $7.25 to $8. Desirable breeding ewes brought $7.50 to $9 at Chicago and choice feeding lambs sold largely at $13.75 to $14 on the same market.

Hogs Decline at Chicago.

Opening July 27.—Out of approximately 73,000 cattle at 10 markets on the first day this week, slightly more than one-half were at Kansas City and Chicago, southwestern grassers running freely to the first-named point. Sales were steady to lower with the exception that spots in the Chicago trade on best corn-feds of all weights were strong to 10 cents higher. Other cattle ruled slow to 50 cents lower, medium cow-stuff suffering the most loss generally. Veal calves ruled steady to higher.

Hog prices held with comparatively little change at Omaha and East St. Louis, but declined from 15 to 40 cents at Chicago where receipts at 42,000 were unexpectedly heavy.

Lamb markets were uneven, prices ranging from steady to 25 cents lower at Chicago to strong to a quarter higher at Kansas City. Sheep were steady. Top lambs brought $16.15 and top ewes $8.50 at Chicago.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATOES DROP SEVERELY UNDER LIBERAL OFFERINGS.

Cantaloupe, Peach, and Watermelon Markets Hold Steady—Car-lot Movement Decreasing.

The important price movement of the week ending July 26 was a drop in potato values, while cantaloupe, peach, and watermelon markets held steady. Shipments showed a general decrease, the lighter movement including apples, cabbage, cantaloupes, cherries, grapes, mixed and bunched vegetables, onions, oranges, peaches, plums and prunes, strawberries, watermelons, and potatoes. The most important decreases occurred in watermelons and potatoes.

A few commodities showing increases were lemons, mixed deciduous fruits and pears. Total cars shipped were 13,496 compared with 15,710 the preceding week, and 10,550 during the corresponding week last year.

Potatoes Decline Sharply.

Potatoes.—Lower prices were general in consuming markets and at shipping points. Haulings have been light, with demand and movement good at Virginia shipping points, but No. 1 Irish Cobblers made a further loss of $1.50 to $1.75 per barrel, closing at a range of $6.50 to $7, carloads, f. o. b., according to local reports. Eastern shore Virginia potatoes showed considerable irregularity in market values by the end of the week.

Irish Cobblers No. 1 in Boston closed at $9 to $9.50 per barrel, in Pittsburgh $8 to $8.50, in New York $7 to $7.50, in Baltimore and Philadelphia $5.50 to $6.50. Car lots in Chicago closed $7.50 to $8.25, a loss of $3.75 to $4 per barrel. Virginia-Norfolk section stock showed also a wide range in values, Boston closing $8.50 to $9, New York $6.50 to $7, and Baltimore $5 to $5.25. New Jersey Irish Cobblers No. 1 declined to a close of around $4 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads, f. o. b., with demand and movement moderate. Eastern markets showed a similar order of values for New Jersey stock, closing in Boston $5.35 to $5.65, in Pittsburgh $4.50 to $4.85, in New York $3.85 to $4, and in Philadelphia $3.50 to $3.65. Kansas and Missouri Early Ohios in Chicago closed at $3 to $3.25 per 100 pounds sacked for partly graded stock in carload lots. Minnesota field-run Early Ohios declined to a close of $2.75 to $3.25 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads, f. o. b., with movement light.

Shipments were 3,360 cars, compared with 3,795 the week before and 2,168 during the corresponding week last season. A potato crop far above the short yield of last season is expected in Nebraska notwithstanding the reduced acreage. Special reports from the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate potato acreage in Oregon about 95 per cent of last year and in Washington 4,000 larger than last season. Acreage in Indiana is reported 10 per cent less than last year, but condition 86 per cent of normal, which would indicate 7,353,000 bushels compared with the short crop of 4,400,000 last season.

Cantaloupes.—Arizona Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards 45's, showed a general range in consuming markets of $3.75 to $5.50 per crate, closing $4 to $4.50, with the exception of Minneapolis, which made a moderate rise at the close to $5 to $5.25. California cantaloupes ranged $2.75 to $3.25 per standard crate carloads f. o. b. cash track. Values in eastern markets ranged $2 to $5, closing at $3 to $4. Middle western markets closed generally $3.50 to $4.50. California Honey Dews ranged $2 to $3 per crate, all sizes in consuming markets. Georgia and Carolina cantaloupes ranged mostly $2 to $3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons the latter half of the week, breaking at the close to a range of $1 to $2.50.

Shipments were 853 cars compared with 1,059 the previous week and 1,513 during the corresponding week last year. Total movement to date this season has been one-half of the total number of cars shipped last year and is nearly 2,000 cars less than to corresponding date a year ago.

Peach Values Irregular.

Peaches.—Sales of Elbertas at Georgia shipping points early in the week ranged $2.75 to $3 per bushel basket for carloads f. o. b. There was little relation between price ranges of the week in various markets. Georgia Elbertas ranged $3 to $4.50 per bushel in New York, $1 to $4 in Philadelphia, $2 to $3 in Baltimore, and $2.50 to $3.50 in Cleveland, the lower ranges quoted including much poor stock. The closing prices in Chicago were $2.50 to $3, and in St. Louis $1.25 to $3. Georgia Hileys and Belles ranged $2.50 to $4.50 per bushel in New York and Boston, $2 to $3 in Pittsburgh, $1.75 to $2.75 in Baltimore, and $2 to $3 in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Alabama Early Elbertas sold recently in Cleveland and St. Louis at $3 to $3.50 per six-basket carrier. California various varieties ranged $2 to $2.50 per box in Chicago. Shipments were 1,420 cars, compared with 1,476 the week before and with 1,319 cars shipped during the corresponding week last season. The peach crop in Niagara County, N. Y., appears to be in fine condition; trees are well loaded with normal crop. Shipments of 400 to 500 cars are estimated from sections around Burt. Acreage has been reduced greatly during the past two or three years. The Wayne County crop is reported doing well and free from disease.

According to the New York State Agricultural Statistician, "The commercial peach crop of this State is estimated over one and a half million bushels. This is twice as many as were marketed last year, three times the commercial crop of 1918, and less than half as many as were marketed in 1917. Shipments will come mostly from the counties bordering on Lake Ontario. Acreage is probably one-third less than before the severe winter of 1917."

Watermelon Shipments Decrease.

Watermelons.—The decline in watermelon values appears to have been checked, and carlot movement shows a material decrease. Haulings have been moderate at Georgia shipping points, Tom Watsons, average weight 20–28 pounds, holding at $50 to $125, carloads f. o. b., cash track to growers. New York's price range of $150 to $450 bulk per car included sales made in other eastern markets. Chicago ranged $165 to $350 bulk per car and St. Louis $210 to $325. Haulings decreased early in the week at Texas shipping points. Large stock has been in good demand. Tom Watsons, average weight 22–28 pounds, ranged $65 to $225 carloads f. o. b., cash track to growers. Texas melons, average weight 20–28 pounds, ranged $200 to $425 bulk per car in Kansas City. South Carolina melons ranged $100 to $450 per car in eastern markets. Florida Tom

(Concluded on page 71.)

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, Virginia, Eastern Shore, Irish Cobblers No. 1, Barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. July 26.	This season. July 19.	One year ago.
New York	464	$7.00–$7.50	$8.50–$9.00	$5.75–$6.00
Boston	140	9.00– 9.50	11.00–11.50	7.50– 8.00
Baltimore	37	5.50– 6.50	8.50– 9.50	5.00– 6.50
Chicago	500	[1] 7.50– 8.25	[1] 11.25–12.25	[1] 7.75– 7.85
Kansas City	188	.....	[2] 5.00– 5.50	[2] 2.60
St. Louis	5	[2] 4.35	12.50	7.00
Onley, Va.[3]	....	6.50– 7.00	8.00– 8.75	6.00– 6.25

CANTALOUPES, Arizona Green Meats and Salmon Tints, Standards 45's.

New York	305	$4.25–$4.50	$3.75–$4.00	$3.25–$3.75
Boston	114	4.00– 4.50	5.50	3.00– 3.50
Baltimore	36	3.00– 3.50	[4] 2.75– 3.00	2.50
Chicago	132	4.00– 4.50	4.00– 4.50	1.50– 1.75
Kansas City	36	4.00– 4.25	3.00– 3.25	1.50– 1.75
St. Louis	87	4.00– 4.25	3.50– 3.75	.....
Turlock, Calif.[3]	....	2.90– 3.35	.....	2.00

PEACHES, Georgia Elbertas Sizes and Bushel Baskets.

New York	323	$3.00–$3.50	[5] $3.50–$4.00	$3.00–$3.50
Boston	37	5.50	[5] 2.00– 3.00	4.00– 5.00
Baltimore	47	2.00	[5] 2.25– 3.00	3.75– 4.00
Chicago	119	2.50– 3.00	[5] 2.50– 3.50	[6] 3.50– 3.75
Kansas City	9	4.00– 4.50	.....	[6] 3.00– 3.25
St. Louis	39	1.25– 3.00	[5] 2.50– 3.00	[6] 2.25

WATERMELONS, Georgia Tom Watsons, 22–30 pounds, average weight, bulk per car.

New York	363	$200–$325	$200–$350	$350–$400
Boston	142	[7] 0.25–0.30	[7] 0.35–0.60	[7] 0.30–0.35
Baltimore	177	225– 350	300– 325	150
Chicago	293	175– 290	165– 260	320– 550
Kansas City	201	[8] 350	[9] 2.25–3.50	225– 400
St. Louis	149	[8] 325	300– 350	300
Georgia.[3]	....	50–125	70– 145	175– 205

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] Kansas Early Ohios, sacked, per 100 pounds.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] California Salmon Tints.
[5] Hileys and Belles.
[6] Texas Early Elbertas.
[7] Unit basis.
[8] Texas Tom Watsons.
[9] Bulk per 100 pounds.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending July 24.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples	398	379	408	1,315	1,054	82,620
Cabbage	67	98	79	14,293	8,778	23,444
Cantaloupes	863	1,513	1,059	10,912	12,720	21,954
Cherries	168	162	301	1,225	859	1,025
Dry beans	59	96	48	6,206	6,851	7,593
Grapes	74	68	88	225	176	30,349
Grapefruit	19	.....	19	11,117	6,448	6,467
Lemons	181	225	87	7,590	9,022	9,532
Lettuce	203	81	203	9,608	5,425	7,342
Mixed and bunched vegetables	140	189	175	7,189	6,060	10,917
Mixed deciduous fruits	254	156	189	1,137	1,368	2,598
Onions	198	312	209	7,292	5,000	20,646
Oranges	458	600	574	43,181	43,502	50,654
Peaches	1,420	1,319	1,476	6,098	9,600	30,923
Pears	781	614	604	1,641	1,252	10,147
Plums and prunes	104	133	170	880	1,316	1,934
Strawberries	37	28	47	7,925	7,944	8,105
Tomatoes	491	252	487	8,059	8,278	14,469
Watermelons	4,221	2,148	5,692	21,504	17,544	30,950
White potatoes	3,360	2,168	3,795	29,465	23,989	159,597
Total	13,496	10,550	15,710	196,862	177,186	531,266

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

(Continued from front page.)

in 1919, with 436 in 1917, and with 972 in 1916.

Of the 96,200 cars of these fruits and vegetables received at Chicago in four years nearly 50 per cent were filled with white potatoes. The average total receipts were about 11,600 cars yearly, or enough to fill 6,960,000 bushel baskets, assuming an average of 600 bushels per car. The bulk of Chicago's potatoes came from the near-by States of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, these three States having contributed about 8,000 cars yearly, or 70 per cent of the total. Virginia and Idaho are also fairly heavy contributors to this market, having sent on an average about 2,950 cars yearly. For supplies of extra early potatoes Chicago depends upon Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Only a few cars were received from Alabama and the Carolinas.

Late Cabbage from Wisconsin.

Approximately 1,400 cars of cabbage were supplied to this market annually by the various producing sections. This represents about 17,500 tons, using a 12.5-ton carload as an average. Wisconsin furnished a large proportion of this cabbage, having contributed about 465 cars each year, or 33 per cent of the total.

The major portion of the early cabbage came from California, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas. A noteworthy point here is that when Texas had an exceedingly short crop in 1918 and did not ship to Chicago, Florida with an extremely large crop increased her shipments to Chicago from 107 cars in 1917 to 269 cars in 1918. The reverse was true in 1919. In that year Texas had a large crop and shipped 164 cars, while Florida, with a short crop, shipped only 23 cars.

It is interesting to note that this season, when both Texas and Florida have large crops, the receipts at Chicago from January to April, inclusive, were 271 cars from Texas and 144 from Florida. Evidently Texas shippers dominate the early Chicago market.

Early Onions from Texas.

Practically all of the Bermuda onions on the Chicago market came from Texas, as Louisiana and southern California were negligible factors. The city's supplies of late onions came from California, Indiana, Illinois, and Washington. Near-by producing fields in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, and Michigan contributed but very little.

Approximately 1,100 cars of peaches entered into consumption at Chicago annually during the past four years. They practically all of them arrived during June, July, August, September, and October, or on an average of about 220 cars per month. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, and Texas contributed approximately 58 per cent of the total quantity received. Receipts from Illinois varied from 6 cars in 1918 to 111 cars in 1919. The Illinois peach crop in 1918 was practically a failure.

As is true in many other cities, nearly 90 per cent of Chicago's supplies of cantaloupes came from the far Western States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, and Colorado. California led with a total shipment to this market of about 3,150 cars during the four-year period, followed by Colorado and Arizona with 752 and 434 cars respectively. Nearly all of the cantaloupes shipped from Michigan were billed to Chicago, while Indiana contributed about 12 per cent of its total production in 1919. As a result of the strong competition of the western grown cantaloupes, there were practically no receipts from producing fields farther east.

Carloads of Fruits and Vegetables Unloaded at Chicago, by States of Origin.

Originating State.	APPLES.				POTATOES.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ala.					16	69	86	5
Ark.	395	1	17	0	128	101	143	225
Calif.	66	27	116	39	152	157	241	15
Colo.	162	41	107	95	241	643	302	144
Fla.					152	245	389	117
Ga.					0	28	27	24
Idaho.	242	69	166	10	761	508	550	165
Ill.	1198	756	1589	1219	177	288	166	317
Ind.	15	12	25	135	14	5	21	25
Iowa.	23	3	33	45	25	95	34	37
Kans.	4	0	2	8	147	15	30	30
Ky.	2	0	11	7	134	115	114	84
La.					159	967	315	115
Me.	141	46	82	118	59	0	1	216
Md.	15	41	7	56	18	15	152	105
Mass.	11	1	0	13				
Mich.	1295	1106	401	1076	950	543	274	1155
Minn.	24	5	17	9	1805	1906	1194	1264
Miss.					90	131	59	23
Mo.	233	47	137	154	64	26	24	74
Mont.	2	0	2	1	38	13	21	38
Nebr.	21	5	7	11	67	85	23	77
N. J.	3	1	0	1	54	51	187	1105
N. Mex.	22	0	6	3				
N. Y.	559	1555	436	972	23	10	9	89
N. C.					52	133	22	11
N. Dak.					265	217	49	233
Ohio.	6	27	5	25	0	1	9	12
Okla.	4	1	1	0	207	34	105	191
Oreg.	83	26	52	33	0	2	116	14
Pa.	37	105	48	134	1	3	63	121
S. C.					0	15	13	4
S. Dak.					72	390	197	427
Tenn.	0	10	5	1	5	13	52	6
Tex.					308	567	379	294
Utah.	10	16	17	1	5	6	6	0
Va.	33	39	45	233	682	581	1223	1411
Wash.	1366	490	785	676	99	117	384	284
W. Va.	21	15	14	108				
Wis.	21	32	83	9	4956	3901	2463	3510
Wyo.					3	34	6	16
Imports.	23	1	0	2	105	2	72	33
All others.	32	58	119	58	124	445	88	109
Total.	6069	4537	4335	5252	12158	12477	9609	12125

Originating State.	PEACHES.				CANTALOUPES.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ala.	16	40	0	0				
Ariz.					100	99	78	157
Ark.	200	63	135	229	113	61	76	95
Calif.	90	72	211	178	1327	607	324	904
Colo.	202	69	87	40	238	178	131	205
Ga.	353	372	169	20	4	3	35	28
Idaho.	11	2	5	0				
Ill.	111	6	15	49	2	7	20	5
Ind.	2	0	3	8	58	62	28	125
Mich.	14	5	61	62	72	26	14	18
Mo.	15	0	21	47		1	29	1
Nev.					1	1	2	25
N. Mex.					18	2	21	23
N. Y.	8	53	19	69				
Okla.	22	25	53	10				
Tenn.	0	30	3	0	1	1	5	1
Tex.	196	235	86	194	1	1	2	4
Utah.	31	40	22	0				
Wash.	67	9	60	11				
W. Va.	2	2	36	4				
All others.	15	37	81	8	2	11	30	62
Total.	1357	1060	1067	929	1936	1059	793	1628

Originating State.	CABBAGE.				ONIONS.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ala.	59	73	3	46				
Calif.	371	63	259	62	433	125	234	233
Colo.	30	1	1	23	9	7	15	59
Fla.	23	269	107	18	2	2	5	0
Ill.	55	59	55	43	91	68	43	47
Ind.	13	15	24	5	137	76	50	103
Iowa.	30	1	0	26	5	17	13	12
Ky.	13	12	26	55	57	12	14	52
La.	43	76	86	100	10	16	42	63
Mich.	10	27	6	46	39	15	2	47
Minn.	26	17	3	7	4	5	19	7
Miss.	97	249	48	127				
Mo.	93	56	20	17				
N. Y.	81	31	3	53	51	14	32	18
Ohio.	4	6	14	7	25	4	31	40
Oreg.					11	0	17	6
Tenn.	43	21	33	19				
Tex.	164	0	99	6	306	279	457	415
Wash.					88	26	21	60
Wis.	634	301	331	594	24	23	55	26
Imports.	0	0	0	3	53	3	3	210
All others.	48	45	23	109	38	3	93	52
Total.	1837	1322	1141	1366	1403	695	1146	1450

Carloads of Fruits and Vegetables Unloaded at Chicago, by Months.

Crop and year.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Apples:		*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
1919.	6,069	141	120	120	68	70	32	108	353	1,001	2,358	1,231	467
1918.	4,537	98	118	153	98	17	17	155	359	582	1,685	855	399
1917.	4,335	88	99	127	43	71	53	241	319	634	1,187	1,003	469
1916.	5,252	258	360	353	237	111	71	60	282	588	1,501	1,163	273
Average.		146	174	188	112	67	43	141	328	700	1,683	1,063	402
Cabbages:													
1919.	1,837	151	167	141	163	214	195	124	35	115	188	187	157
1918.	1,322	69	95	165	259	199	201	33	8	29	50	106	108
1917.	1,141	57	47	89	49	163	205	146	1	11	111	189	73
1916.	1,366	140	119	95	150	198	160	52	26	59	128	155	84
Average.		104	107	123	155	194	190	89	18	54	119	159	106
Cantaloupes:													
1919.	1,936						427	648	476	219	116		
1918.	1,059						46	351	374	221	66		
1917.	1,017						33	207	426	323	28		
1916.	1,628						347	465	522	245	49		
Average.							226	418	450	252	65		
Onions:													
1919.	1,403	47	48	115	38	229	147	129	130	125	150	199	46
1918.	695	9	37	61	46	109	157	118	41	24	44	26	23
1917.	1,146	57	53	56	139	232	171	69	35	62	101	137	34
1916.	1,450	96	65	103	193	254	155	103	130	82	123	97	49
Average.		52	51	84	104	206	158	105	84	73	105	115	38
Peaches:													
1919.	1,357						142	470	365	370	10		
1918.	1,060						174	487	201	160	38		
1917.	1,067						26	295	391	181	174		
1916.	929						59	419	306	39	106		
Average.							100	418	316	188	82		
Potatoes, white:													
1919.	12,158	681	642	842	911	930	1,242	1,308	1,053	1,217	1,253	1,250	82
1918.	12,477	586	657	873	858	711	1,856	1,681	1,084	1,019	1,217	1,150	785
1917.	9,609	567	493	518	575	845	1,233	1,258	869	793	1,097	898	463
1916.	12,125	785	776	839	930	898	1,444	1,239	1,253	1,141	1,206	1,042	572
Average.		655	642	768	818	846	1,444	1,371	1,065	1,042	1,193	1,085	662
Strawberries:													
1919.	1,246	14	6	12	137	383	593	87	14				
1918.	876	11	4	17	149	388	306	1	0				
1917.	910	0	2	2	2	286	381	237	0				
1916.	1,669	0	16	47	256	856	442	52	0				
Average.		6	7	20	136	478	431	94	4				
Tomatoes:													
1919.	1,020	18	32	67	109	110	236	216	96	22	19	67	28
1918.	1,008	22	15	45	103	82	192	228	193	33	20	51	24
1917.	1,333	30	31	34	21	153	261	337	327	50	22	42	25
1916.	1,425	28	50	126	191	180	221	297	124	33	71	75	29
Average.		25	32	68	106	131	228	270	185	35	33	59	27

Originating State.	STRAWBERRIES.				TOMATOES.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Ala	11	7	3	0	1	3	3	4
Ark	100	10	20	23	1	0	1	1
Calif					102	42	64	171
Fla	37	26	14	29	387	238	385	547
Ga					1	3	20	24
Ill	104	42	70	314	93	165	303	44
Ind	87	9	1	0	4	2	5	2
Iowa	51	9	0	3				
Ky	10	49	52	30				
La	202	39	47	594	2	6	11	7
Mich	380	252	484	278	5	76	5	12
Miss	12	5	6	25	76	22	26	24
Mo	45	59	4	65	64	63	50	127
Ohio					5	15	8	14
Tenn	187	226	192	295	120	141	229	218
Tex	1	0	4	3	113	171	197	187
Wis	10	0	2	1				
Imports					41	50	1	28
All others	9	143	11	8	5	11	25	15
Total	1246	876	910	1669	1020	1008	1333	1425

[1] Data for 1917 incomplete. Quantity estimated by using average percentage that unloads in 1916, 1918, 1919 is of total shipments from New York to Chicago.

The major portion of Chicago's supply of strawberries came during May and June when approximately 900 cars were received. Michigan led in the number of cars delivered with 1,394 cars for the four-year period, followed by Tennessee, Louisiana, and Illinois with 900, 882, and 530 cars, respectively. No Virginia, Maryland, or Carolina berries were received.

For its supply of early and second early tomatoes, Chicago depends upon California, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas, and upon Illinois and Missouri together with home-grown supplies, for its late tomatoes. The west coast of Mexico contributed 41 cars in 1919 and 50 cars in 1918. These Mexican tomatoes competed with Florida stock on the Chicago market.

When Supplies are Most Abundant.

The following table will show when supplies of these eight standard domestic fruits and vegetables have been most abundant on the Chicago market.

Apples reach their greatest volume of movement in October and November. Potatoes, cabbages, tomatoes, and onions on the other hand, reach high tide mark in May, June, and July when home-grown supplies are at their lowest ebb and the southern movement is in full flow. Receipts of cantaloupes and peaches follow the same trend, with peaks in July and August, but strawberries reach their height of carlot movement in May.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

(Concluded from page 69.)

Watsons, 22–28 pounds, in bulk, sold at $165 to $350 per carload in Chicago. Shipments were 4,221 cars, compared with 5,692 the preceding week and with 2,148 during the corresponding week last season.

Commercial acreage of watermelons planted in 1920 in States now shipping and about to ship, as reported to the Bureau of Crop Estimates and released July 24, is 128,750 compared with an average of 108,270 acres planted during the five years previous and plantings last season of 110,161 acres.

JULY IS MELON MONTH.

(Concluded from front page.)

erally good. A late season, however, has been the general rule in all sections.

Nine Southern and Southwestern States last season produced and shipped over three-fourths of the commercial crop. By July 17 this year these States had shipped 17,011 cars compared with 15,396 by July 15 last year. This would seem to indicate a substantial increase for 1920.

The total shipments from all States in 1919 reached 30,950 cars. In 1918 the shipments from all sections amounted to 20,322 and in 1917 and 1916 the total shipments reached approximately 31,000 cars in each year.

Missouri melons become active in south central markets in August. In 1919, 3,516 car lots were shipped, thus putting this State into third place as a melon-producing section. It is believed, however, that one or possibly two States which last year were below Missouri in car lots will exceed it this season.

A melon belt in Oklahoma helps to supply Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, and Minnesota markets. This section usually begins to ship late in July or early in August, thus getting in between the Texas and Missouri seasons.

Watermelons from Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware are active in the northern markets from about the middle of August to early September. In recent years the shipments from these three States together have averaged around 1,000 cars each season.

Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are important melon States for the Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland markets, coming into the makets usually in August and lasting until about September 15. These three States in 1919 shipped about 1,000 cars.

Price ranges on the 22–28 pound melon have, on the whole, been higher for the first part of the season than in 1919. Florida stock, medium sizes, sold f. o. b. shipping points for $250–$500, high, to $175–$500, low, per car lot. Prices to jobbers at leading consuming markets ranged from $500–$1,100, high, to $300–500, low. Georgia melons brought from $200–$405, high, to $75–$200, low, per car f. o. b., with jobbers prices ranging from $400–$750, high, to $250–$600, low. Stock from North and South Carolina ranged about the same as Georgia melons. Texas stock recently has ranged somewhat higher at shipping points. The melon market declined sharply after the middle of July, reaching new lows the following week. Georgia melons then ranged $50 to $125 per car f. o. b. shipping points and $150 to $300 in northern markets.

Accompanying this article are tables showing in some detail the price ranges for this season and for the past three years at both shipping points and to jobbers at principal market centers. Another interesting table is the following one, which shows car lot shipments from the principal melon States for this season, so far as tabulated, and for 1919, 1918, and 1917.

Carload shipments of watermelons.

State.	To July 24.		Season of—		
	1920	1919	1919	1918	1917
Alabama	292	409	708	806	1,634
Arkansas	14	8	368	93	449
California	1,413	1,914	3,300	1,689	1,137
Delaware			327	303	511
Florida	6,670	3,863	3,878	2,179	3,622
Georgia	7,709	7,795	8,984	6,782	9,530
Illinois			190	68	386
Indiana			581	191	631
Iowa			321	132	238
Maryland			515	388	1,019
Missouri			3,516	1,196	2,533
North Carolina	18	293	891	727	1,201
Oklahoma			870	189	505
South Carolina	2,539	1,980	2,673	2,787	4,107
Texas	2,752	1,168	3,007	2,290	2,871
Virginia			263	244	728
Other States	40	114	511	201	237
Total	21,504	17,544	30,950	20,392	31,503

CARLOAD PRICES OF WATERMELONS (TOM WATSONS).

Prices at Shipping Points, Bulk Per Car.

State.	Year.	Weights quoted.	Season's opening.		Season's high.		Season's low.	
			Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.	Week ending—	Price.
		Pounds.						
Florida	1920	22–28	June 14	$250–$500	June 14	$250–$500	June 28	$175–$500
	1919	22–28	June 9	400– 550	June 9	400– 550	June 23	300– 475
	1918	20–25	June 3	300– 400	June 24	350– 450	June 10	275– 400
	1917	20–25	June 11	140– 200	June 18	165– 225	June 11	140– 200
Georgia	1920	22–28	July 5	200– 450	July 5	200– 450	July 26	50– 125
	1919	22–27	June 30	250– 450	June 30	250– 450	July 28	125– 250
	1918	28–30	July 1	135– 175	July 8	200– 220	July 15	75– 150
	1917	20–25	June 25	175– 265	July 2	175– 275	Aug. 20	70– 75
Texas	1920	22–28	July 5	250– 375	July 12	250– 375	July 26	65– 225
	1919	22–28	July 21	250– 400	July 21	250– 400	July 28	150– 300
	1918	20–27	June 24	335– 400	June 24	335– 400	July 22	100– 200
	1917	20–25	July 2	200– 290	July 2	200– 290	July 16	100– 200
Missouri	1919	22–28	Aug. 4	250– 450	Aug. 4	250– 450	Aug. 11	125– 300
	1918	20–25	Aug. 5	230– 300	Aug. 12	300– 400	Aug. 5	230– 300

Jobbing Prices in Leading Consuming Markets, Bulk per Car.

		Pounds.						
Florida	1920	22–28	June 14	$500–$1,100	June 14	$500–$1,100	July 12	$300–$500
	1919	23–28	June 9	750– 1,050	June 9	750– 1,050	July 14	300– 550
	1918	20–25	June 3	300– 500	June 24	550– 800	July 8	300
	1917	20–25	June 11	250– 350	July 2	300– 450	July 16	150– 225
Georgia	1920	22–28	July 12	400– 750	July 12	400– 750	July 26	150– 300
	1919	23–28	July 7	350– 800	July 7	350– 800	July 21	150– 350
	1918	28–30	June 24	550– 800	June 24	550– 800	July 22	250– 350
	1917	20–25	June 25	275– 450	July 2	300– 450	July 30	150– 225
Texas	1920	22–28	July 12	250– 400	July 12	250– 400	July 26	200– 350
	1919	23–28	Aug. 4	410– 600	Aug. 4	410– 600	Aug. 18	230– 230
	1918	20–27	July 22	[1]225– 250	July 29	[1]225– 275	July 22	[1]225– 250
	1917	20–25	July 2	300– 450	July 2	300– 450	Aug. 20	200– 275
Missouri	1919	22–28	Aug. 4	325– 450	Aug. 4	325– 450	Sept. 1	150– 300
	1918	20–25	Aug. 12	250– 525	Aug. 19	500– 515	Aug. 12	250– 525
	1917	20–25	Aug. 13	150– 275	Aug. 13	150– 275	Aug. 20	175– 200

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds; sales to retailers.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS DEPRESSED BY HEAVY IMPORTS.

Danish Stock Has Effect—More Coming Soon—Mold Making Appearance.

While butter markets were generally reported as steady to firm early in the week ending July 24, a certain degree of heaviness was also in evidence and the week closed with prices down an average of ½ cent. This was no doubt due in part to the actual competition resulting from the large amounts of Danish butter unloaded on the New York market. The market tone at New York is quickly reflected on other markets and as a result the trend during the week was very much alike at markets in general. Receipts were also fairly heavy during the week and a lack of sufficient buying interest caused stocks to accumulate. Price advances occurred on Monday and Tuesday, but were lost quite as rapidly later in the week. Prices showed considerable range between the same score in different markets, but particularly between different scores on the same market. Demand for undergrades was almost entirely lacking unless they could be bought at relatively low figures.

Imported Butter of Storage Quality.

Foreign butter still continues to be of interest, especially at New York. In addition to the heavy cargo of over 5,000,000 pounds from Denmark reported last week, three other steamers carrying approximately 1,574,000 pounds arrived, and other shipments are reported to be on the way, but these shipments said to be smaller. That the heavy receipts from abroad have had a depressing effect on domestic markets is evident. Prevailing prices on the Danish butter have been about 2 cents to 2½ cents lower than domestic butter, partly because of the style of package. This butter comes packed in casks holding 112 pounds which are considerably different from the domestic butter tub with a capacity of 63 pounds. Quality of the last Danish butter received was said to be excellent, and large quantities moved to storage. The increase in storage holdings at New York alone for the week was over 5,000,000 pounds of which a liberal portion was Danish.

Season Favors Production.

Practically all reports from producing sections mention the excellent condition of the pastures. The comparative coolness of the season is said to be holding the fly nuisance in partial check, and the result is a very well-sustained flow of milk and a good production of butter. These same factors should make for better quality, but the markets continue to show heavy percentage of undergrade butter no matter what the weather conditions are. Numerous cases of mold are still reported, and while most of the lots are not badly infected, generally it means stripping every tub. Some shipments by express show heat injury. Improvement has been noted in arrivals of centralized butter.

See page 77 for table showing exports of dairy products, oleomargarine and eggs.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 24.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 Score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	57	55½	58	59	56
Tuesday	57	56½	58	59	57
Wednesday	57	55½	58	59	57
Thursday	56½	55	57½	58½	56½
Friday	56	54	57	57½	56½
Saturday	56	54	57	57½	57
Average for week	56.58	55.08	57.58	58.17	56.67
Previous week	55.79	55.33	57.79	58.08	56.58
Corresponding week last year	54.20	52.40	55.20	54.80	55.60

"Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending July 24.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold stoarge	10,192,247	7,338,773	4,995,767
Withdrawn from storage	957,581	1,290,250	1,020,867
Change during week	+9,234,666	+6,048,523	+3,974,900
Total holdings	53,156,198	43,921,532	75,539,009

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending July 24	14,992,766
Previous week	15,854,418
Corresponding week last year	14,267,250

CHEESE.

Wholesale Prices American Cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27 –27⅓	24½–25½	28 –28⅓	30⅜	24¼
Tuesday	27 –27⅓	24½–25	27½–28⅓	30⅜	24
Wednesday	26½–27	24 –25	27½–28⅓	30⅜	24½
Thursday	26½–27	24 –25	27½–28⅓	31½	24½
Friday	26½–27	24 –25	27½–28⅓	31½	24½
Saturday	26½–27	24 –25	27½–28½	31½	23⅝
Average for week	26.92	24.65	28.04	31.08	24.12
Previous week	27.25	25.35	28.25	30.17	24.83
Corresponding week last year	32.75	32.08	33.32	30.37	32.00

[1] Flats.

Cold Storage Movement of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending July 24.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,094,886	2,326,795	2,765,694
Withdrawn from storage	798,303	759,562	946,538
Change during week	+1,296,563	+1,567,233	+1,819,156
Total holdings	16,017,832	14,721,269	18,408,073

Receipts of Cheese at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending July 24	4,147,638
Previous week	5,203,579
Corresponding week last year	4,793,028

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending July 24.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,506,118	2,490,123	3,709,206
Withdrawn from storage	2,022,117	2,038,123	2,207,530
Change during week	−515,999	+452,000	+1,501,676
Total holdings	16,388,280	16,904,279	21,996,408

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending July 24	2,226,084
Previous week	2,844,578
Corresponding week last year	1,661,809

EXPECTED WEAKNESS DEVELOPS IN CHEESE MARKETS.

Both Wisconsin and New York Lower—Usual Hot Weather Defects Noticeable in Most Shipments.

Weakness continued to be evident in cheese markets during the week ending July 24. All markets opened somewhat unsettled with trading quiet, and at no time was business active. There was a decidedly weaker undertone in Wisconsin primary markets, where basic prices showed declines averaging ½ cent on all styles, although all dealers did not share in the opinion that the decline was warranted. The general feeling, however, was that stocks should be kept moving and that the best way to accomplish this movement was to lower prices.

In New York State a firmer feeling has been noted continually than in Wisconsin. There are probably several reasons. The New York City market has become so accustomed to cheese marked with the New York State brand that the trade does not take kindly to Wisconsin make.

Milk Being Diverted.

Furthermore, production seems to be lighter, partly because of higher prices paid for milk by condenseries and other buyers, and this has diverted milk into other products than cheese. Some factories are reported as having been closed, and the outlook for next month points to the closing of several others. It is also reported that there has been considerable buying up State by certain retail distributors who have paid well for fancy quality, which will be distributed direct through their own outlets. This has had a strengthening effect and has also had a tendency to decrease the quantities of State cheese going to New York City.

Weakness on New York cheese developed during the week ending the 24th, however, and lower prices are looked for.

All markets report quality as showing the bad effects of heat. The more common defects of hot weather were found: Open texture, pin holes, dirty flavor, mold, puffed cheese, etc. There has been a fair outlet for undergrades, especially at Chicago, where export buyers were in the market, but the prices these buyers were willing to pay were not much above 18 to 20 cents, which is 6 to 8 cents below cheese of No. 1 quality.

Sales for storage are running light again, and some of the goods stored represent cheese which could not be moved immediately except at a loss. But at that, holdings in the five markets were increased only 1,296,563 pounds during the week. Dealers are preferring to store nothing except fancy quality, and some of them seem to be waiting for later cheese.

EGGS.

Cold-storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (30 dozen cases).

	Week ending July 24.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	22,212	42,374	55,198
Withdrawn from storage	38,889	23,419	27,415
Change during week	−16,677	+18,955	+651,196
Total holdings	3,318,588	3,335,265	3,986,461

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets.

	Cases.
Week ending July 24	261,808
Previous week	363,176
Corresponding week last year	262,036

Grain and Seeds

BLACK RUST IN SPRING WHEAT MARKET FEATURE.

Some Damage in Minnesota and South Dakota—Big Crop Predicted for Certain Sections.

During the week ending July 24, black rust reports from Minnesota and the Dakotas were the market feature, the entire grain trade taking notice of the critical period in the spring wheat crop. Uncertainty regarding its outcome, however, will soon be past, for harvest has advanced close to central Minnesota and northern South Dakota and is expected to begin in the southern part of the Red River Valley of North Dakota probably by the last day of July.

Undoubtedly black rust has done some damage in southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Yet there has at no time been any indication that the rust was of the virulent form that swept the Northwest in 1904 and 1916. While considerable areas this season have been attacked by black rust, the disease made little headway excepting on low, wet lands.

On the 22d and 23d of the month the weather in the Northwest caused apprehension, but on the afternoon of the 23d there was a change to cool weather throughout the Northwest, and apprehension regarding the crop relaxed materially.

Kansas Issues Report.

Reports from western North Dakota and eastern Montana are that one of the largest wheat crops in the history of that region will probably be harvested. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture issued a report in the week under review estimating the wheat crop of the State at 147,000,000 bushels, the second largest crop in the history of Kansas. That total is a million bushels larger than 1919 and 37,000,000 bushels larger than estimated a month ago.

A commercial estimate of the consumption of wheat in the United States for the crop year ending July 1 was published this week. The amount estimated as consumed was 528,000,000 bushels, which is 32,000,000 in excess of the estimates for the previous season. Seed requirements were placed at 90,000,000 bushels.

Three Billion Bushels of Corn.

Private estimates of the corn crop have been increased and it is now thought by many in the grain trade that the total will be 3,000,000,000 bushels. The weather was unseasonably cool during the early part of this month, but in the week under review there was a change to genuine "corn weather" throughout the entire corn region. Hot winds on the 23d agitated some of the speculators, but no one really believed that any damage would result from hot winds in July with plenty of moisture in the ground.

In the week from July 16 to 23 cash No. 2 yellow corn in the Chicago market advanced 4 cents, the December future 3 cents and the September 6¾ cents. The larger advance in the September indicated speculative activities. On the same two dates cash No. 2 white oats were quoted at exactly the same price, 98½ cents. During the week both the December and September oats futures advanced approximately 1 cent.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending July 24.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Portland.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Amber Durum:							
No. 2	19	....	29	....	....	....	48
No. 3	....	....	49	....	....	....	49
Total Amber Durum	19	....	78	....	....	....	97
Durum:							
No. 2	....	....	6	....	....	....	6
No. 3	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total Durum	....	....	7	....	....	....	7
Total Durum	19	....	85	....	....	....	104
Hard Winter:							
No. 1	....	....	10	....	....	....	10
No. 2	491	30	253	344	38	....	1156
No. 3	....	56	375	312	38	....	781
No. 4	....	....	....	5	....	....	5
Total Hard Red Winter	491	86	638	661	76	....	1952
Red Winter:							
No. 1	....	....	24	....	....	....	24
No. 2	80	84	369	176	....	....	709
No. 3	....	....	141	....	....	....	141
No. 4	....	....	24	....	....	....	24
Total Soft Red Winter	80	84	558	176	....	....	898
No. 1 Hard White	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Mixed:							
No. 1	....	....	....	....	24	....	24
No. 2	....	....	45	367	1197	....	1609
No. 3	....	....	33	....	622	....	655
Total Mixed	....	....	78	367	1843	....	2288
Sold on type sample	....	....	....	....	....	282	282
Total, week ending July 24, 1920	590	170	1359	1204	1920	282	5525
Total, week ending July 17, 1920	495	1357	313	1008	1409	827	15455
BARLEY.							
Total, ungraded, week ending July 24, 1920	41	....	....	....	....	....	41
Total, week ending July 17, 1920	....	....	....	37	....	....	37
OATS.							
No. 3 White	15	....	....	....	....	....	15
No. 2 Mixed	183	....	....	....	....	....	183
Total, week ending July 24, 1920	198	....	....	....	....	....	198
Total, week ending July 17, 1920	191	....	....	....	....	....	191
RYE.							
No. 2	....	....	....	25	....	....	25
No. 2 Western	....	....	401	....	....	....	401
Ungraded	630	....	....	....	....	....	630
Total, week ending July 24, 1920	630	....	401	25	....	....	1056
Total, week ending July 17, 1920	702	98	367	....	....	....	1167

Includes 46,000 bushels shipped from Seattle.

Considering all conditions that affected or would have affected the wheat market in ordinary times, the fluctuations in wheat futures from the opening on July 15 to the close of the market on the 23d were not large. In this connection the extremely high price should be taken into consideration. The opening price of Chicago Decem-

(Concluded on page 75.)

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, July 23.

[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	300	290	288	298	300	306
	No. 2	292	279	286	288	300	302
	No. 3	284	275	278	286	291	296
	No. 4	272	264	270	277	285	287
Northern Spring:							
	No. 1	295	280	283	....	....	300
	No. 2	....	273	....	282	....	295
	No. 3	277	270	....	289	288	292
	No. 4	285	262	....	....	275	280
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter:							
	No. 1	280	287	284	282	283	286
	No. 2	280	286	285	282½	283	286
	No. 3	278	281	284	281	282	285
Hard Winter	No. 1	274	276	277	274	276	279
	No. 2	272	274	277	273	275	278
	No. 3	270	273	275	272	274	277
	No. 4	267	270	272	270	274	276
Red Winter	No. 1	272	276	275	273	274	278
	No. 2	270	273	274	271	273	276
	No. 3	268	271	272	270	272	274
	No. 4	....	269	271	269	270	274
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	276	280½	282	278	281½	280
	No. 2	275	278½	281	277	281	277
	No. 3	273	278	278½	275	279	275½
	No. 4	273	277	278	274	....	....
CORN.							
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	158½	159	159	157	159	159
	No. 2	158½	159	158	156½	158½	....
Yellow	No. 1	154	155	155	153½	156½	158½
	No. 2	153½	154½	154½	153	156½	158
	No. 3	152½	154	154	152½	155	155½
Mixed	No. 1	153	154	153	152	155	157
	No. 2	153	153½	153	152	155	156½
	No. 3	152	152½	....	....	154	155½
	No. 4	154	....	150	....	153	....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	161	160	160	160	161	165
Yellow	No. 1	....	....	155	148	153	157½
	No. 2	160	....	155½	147	153	157
	No. 3	....	155	150	144	153	....
Mixed	No. 2	149	150	150	144	151	155
	No. 3	146	148	143	140	....	153
	No. 4	143	142½	135	135	....	....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	164	165	167	165	....	166½
	No. 2	163	164	165½	164	167	166
Yellow	No. 1	156	156	157¼	157½	163	166
	No. 2	....	155	157	157	162½	165½
	No. 3	155½	154	155	....	....	164½
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 1	....	155	....	....	160	162
	No. 2	155	155	157	158	160	160
OATS.							
Chicago.							
White	No. 1	98	98¼	96½	96½	98½	....
	No. 2	97½	98	96	95½	97½	97½
	No. 3	94½	95½	93	93	94	93½
	No. 4	93½	93½	92	87	....	....
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	....	94½	92½	90½	91½	....
	No. 3	....	93½	92	90	....	....
St Louis.							
White	No. 2	92½	91¼	91½	91½	93	94½
	No. 3	87½	91	90¼	91	92½	94
	No. 4	....	90	90	90	91	....
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 3	92	94	94	94	94	95
	No. 4	87½	90	90	91	81	92
RYE.							
Chicago.							
No. 2		223½	223	227½	226	226½	225
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	211½	216	220	219	220	218

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURE.

Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	253	259½	257	256½	259	258
	Mar.	257	265	261½	261	263	262½
Corn	July.	149¼	151⅜	149⅞	151⅞	154⅜	154
	Sept.	149	152½	150½	152	154⅜	153⅜
Oats	July.	89¼	90¼	89½	91	92	91⅛
	Sept.	76⅜	77½	76½	76⅜	77½	76⅜
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	248⅜	258⅜	256	256⅜	257½	256⅜
	Mar.	253	261½	259½	259⅝	260⅜	260⅛
Corn	July.	145½	146½	145¼	145¼	148⅜	148⅜
	Sept.	145⅝	149⅝	146⅜	148⅛	150⅜	150⅜
Oats	July.	93⅛	93½	90½	90¼	91	91
	Sept.	74¼	75¼	73⅜	74⅜	75	74⅛

Hay and Feed

HAY MAKES FURTHER DECLINES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Continued Lack of Demand Causes General Dullness—New Hay Arriving in South and Southwest.

The hay situation for the week ending July 24 is but little changed from that of the previous week. There is a general dullness in the markets caused by a lack of demand. Buyers are purchasing only for their small immediate needs and are awaiting the arrival of larger receipts of new hay with the thought that it will probably sell at lower prices.

Receipts continued light, as is shown in the following table:

	July 24.	July 17.		July 24.	July 17.
New York	382	351	Cincinnati	130	99
Philadelphia	57	40	Chicago	185	326
Baltimore	51	44	Minneapolis	31	23
Memphis	107	155	Los Angeles	324	184
Kansas City	633	807	San Francisco	237	226
St. Louis	147	205	Pittsburgh	112	124

Most of the hay being received at the markets in the Central West, North, and East is old hay, with the exception of clover and alfalfa, of which the larger part of the receipts is new hay.

Prices Still Above 1919.

Timothy.—While the arrivals of timothy continue light in the principal markets they are still equal to the limited demand and the market is lifeless. Prices have declined from $1 to $3 during the week, the greatest decline being in the eastern markets where prices have been relatively higher than in other sections.

The average price of No. 1 timothy is now about $36, which is a decline of almost $10 per ton from the high level reached during May. The level at this time, however, is still about $2 over the average price at the corresponding time last year when the average price declined to $34 per ton during July. This decline was followed by an advance of $2 per ton during August after which prices steadily declined over a range of about $6 reaching $29.90 per ton during October.

New hay is beginning to arrive in the southern and southwestern markets and is expected within the next few weeks in the markets farther North and in the East.

An adequate supply of good quality new hay is reported at New Orleans but Jacksonville dealers are awaiting offerings from Ohio and Indiana shippers which are expected by August 10 or 15.

Alfalfa Markets Steady.

Alfalfa.—Kansas City reports a very light shipping demand for alfalfa. Millers have taken a large part of the receipts which were only 282 cars for the week. The quality of the hay arriving is only fair, about 85 per cent grading standard or No. 2.

Receipts at Los Angeles were 210 cars. Dealers are reported to be selling freely but feeders are storing for future needs. The market is easier both at San Francisco and Seattle and producers are inclined to sell at prevailing prices.

Other alfalfa markets are steady with only a fair demand.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JULY 24.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Minneapolis.	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	42.50	39.50	40.00	34.00	38.50	40.00	33.50	34.00	39.00	37.00	40.00	26.50	.....	25.00	.....
Standard timothy	40.50	37.50	39.00	33.00	37.50	39.00	31.50	32.00	38.00	33.00	37.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	37.50	36.50	38.00	32.00	36.50	38.00	30.00	30.00	37.00	29.00	29.00	22.00	.....	23.50	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	37.50	35.50	35.50	34.00	37.50	38.00	.....	30.00	37.25	33.00	31.00	25.00	.....	23.00	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	35.00	.....	34.00	31.00	37.50	.....	.....	[2] 28.00	36.00	26.00	31.00	24.00	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 clover	31.50	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	[2] 25.00	31.00	20.00	.....	[2] 18.00	.....	20.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	39.00	32.50	.....	29.00	29.50	33.00	25.75	25.00	27.00	34.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	38.00	30.50	.....	27.00	28.00	28.00	24.50	20.00	26.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	36.00	26.00	.....	25.00	24.50	26.00	20.00	15.00	24.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	20.00	16.75	17.50	23.00	.....
No. 2 Prairie Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	18.00	14.75	14.00	22.00	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	[2] 12.50	16.50	17.00	.....
Barley hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	53.50	53.00	61.00	55.00	59.00	59.00	.....	55.00	52.00	49.50	.....	.....	.....	45.00	.....
Soft Winter	53.50	56.50	62.00	59.00	58.00	59.00	52.00	57.00	52.00	.....	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	53.50	53.50	.....	.....	58.00	59.00	.....	56.00	52.00	.....	48.50	46.00	48.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	59.50	59.50	62.00	62.00	66.00	.....	.....	62.00	60.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....
Soft Winter	60.00	63.00	62.00	65.00	65.00	62.00	63.00	68.50	62.00	55.50	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	60.00	61.50	.....	.....	65.00	62.00	.....	68.50	62.00	.....	61.00	.....	52.50	.....	.....
Hard Winter Wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	.....	64.00	.....	.....	58.00	58.00	.....	.....	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	61.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	52.00	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	63.00	64.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.00	68.00	.....	66.50	66.50	.....	63.00	.....
Cotton seed (41 per cent)	.....	69.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	67.00	.....	.....	75.00
Cotton seed (36 per cent)	67.00	66.00	.....	.....	59.50	65.00	59.00	.....	64.00	.....	67.00	.....	.....	.....	70.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	42.00	41.00	.....	42.00	41.00	40.00	38.00	41.00	.....	40.00
Gluten feed	69.70	68.80	68.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	67.50	65.00	64.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	.....	66.50	67.00	68.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	63.00	59.50	62.00	59.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The feed prices in ton lots or more at important markets heretofore given in the above columns have been replaced by carload prices formerly shown under the heading "Wholesale Prices of Feeds at Manufacturing Centers" and by comparable carload prices at other points.

WHEAT FEEDS SHOW DECIDEDLY WEAK TENDENCY.

Bran Breaks $4 to $5 Per Ton—Fairly Active Trading Develops in Hominy Feed.

Business during week ending July 24 was very quiet, due mainly to the unsettled condition of the feed market.

With few exceptions prices of mill feeds are from $1 to $5 per ton lower. Wheat feeds, especially bran, show a decidedly weak tendency and while mills are not operating at anywhere near capacity they find it impossible to place their offerings at market prices because of indifference of buyers and exceptionally good pasturage conditions. September, October, and November shipment bran is offered at $50 while season bran is quoted at $48 per ton delivered Boston basis rate of freight. Kansas City, Minneapolis, and other milling centers are offering bran at $45 for immediate shipment.

Delayed Shipments Reaching Markets.

Wheat mill feeds.—The decline in bran during the past week was gradual ranging from 50 cents to $1 per day and Saturday's prices closed about $5 per ton below those quoted last week. Delayed shipments are reaching markets in greater volume, and on account of resales the market is steadily working lower. Several markets reported as being unable to absorb receipts. A fairly good demand is noticeable for middlings and reddog. Stocks in the East and Southeast appear sufficient, as western millers advise very little inquiry from those sections. While the flour trade is still dull, causing light mill-feed production, larger offerings are expected in the near future.

Cottonseed meal.—There is little activity in cottonseed feeds and prices are a shade easier in principal markets. There is no disposition on the part of traders to buy heavily because of improving crop prospects. Stocks are good and the export situation is unchanged, as prices are considered too high by foreign buyers. Stocks of hulls are practically cleaned up in States east of the Mississippi River. A light movement is reported from western States to the Southeast. Delivered Boston and Boston rate points $66.50 is asked by eastern dealers for 36 per cent meal.

No Export Demand.

Linseed meal.—Kansas City reports a reduction of $1.50 per ton reflecting lower quotations from manufacturing points. Mills advise difficulty in getting shipping directions against contracts and in accumulating surpluses. While mills are holding oil meal at $62 per ton f. o. b. Buffalo for both prompt and future shipment, jobbers are quoting $2 per ton lower. The movement is light and stocks in all markets are rather heavy. No export demand is expected until foreign exchange conditions improve. Western markets quote 31 per cent linseed meal around $64 f. o. b. shipping points.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed for August shipment remained unchanged. The demand in consuming markets is light and feed sold without guarantee is easier. Stocks are very good and the movement heavy.

Hominy feed.—Conditions on hominy feed are about the same as last week. There has

(Concluded on page 75.)

Sugar Beet Seed Crop Expected to Reach 6,750,000 Pounds.

The growing condition of sugar beet seed crops on July 1 indicates that the total production this year will be 6,750,000 pounds, compared with 6,700,000 pounds last year and 5,900,000 pounds in 1918.

The total acreage of sugar beets planted for seed production as reported to the Bureau of Markets is 7,844 acres, which is about 1,150 acres less than growers and beet-sugar factories contemplated planting early last spring. However, the acreage planted is greater than that of any previous year except 1919, when it was 11,139 acres.

In Michigan, Idaho, and Utah the present growing condition is reported 90 per cent of normal and in California slightly above normal. The crop in Colorado and Montana, and in a few States having a relatively small acreage, is in fair to good condition and a yield per acre of about 70 per cent of normal is anticipated.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

(Concluded from page 73.)

ber on the 15th was $2.72–$2.75, and at the close on July 23 was $2.60½. Minneapolis December opened on the 15th at $2.73 and closed on the 23d at $2.58. Kansas City December opened at $2.69 and closed at $2.60. St. Louis opened at $2.73 and closed at $2.61. The low point during that period was $2.48 for Chicago December, $2.43 for Minneapolis, and $2.47 for Kansas City.

Standardization Aids Cooperative Marketing.

Sooner or later most cooperative marketing organizations realize the value of standardization. They find that cooperative selling is facilitated when products are properly graded into uniform classes of recognized quality. The national grades for wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes, wool, butter, and other farm products are of inestimable value to farmers' cooperative marketing associations.

Private brands, standardized and well established, furnish the seller a basis for advertising and the buyer a basis for ascertaining the quality of product the seller offers and its relative market value. In foreign marketing the well-established brands are most in favor and the unbranded or ungraded product is in limited demand. Until a product has the stamp of a standard of quality placed upon it, its quality, and hence its value, is questionable. That must be established before buyer and seller can agree upon a price.

No. 2 Red Winter wheat, or U. S. grade No. 1 Irish potatoes, are definite grades and represent definite qualities. So is U. S. 92 score butter. With a Federal inspection certificate attached to a car of these commodities and basic prices quoted on them at wholesale terminal markets, every facility for consummating quick sales is provided.

Truly national grades and a national inspection service are valuable adjuncts to the marketing of farm products.

Spanish Fruit and Oil Exporters.

The Bureau of Markets has available for distribution lists of exporters in the consular district of Malaga, Spain, as follows: Olive oil, grapes, raisins, figs, and lemons. If interested ask for list Spain—13027.

WHEAT CARRY-OVER 108,510,000 BUSHELS.

The total carry-over of wheat in the United States on July 1 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be 108,510,000 bushels. The following table shows how this wheat is held and gives comparative data for 1919:

	1920	1919	Per cent of 1919.
On farms.....	47,756,000	19,261,000	247
Country mills and elevators	36,180,000	19,336,000	187
Points of large accumulation	24,574,000	9,532,000	258
Total....	108,510,000	48,129,000	225

Estimated Stocks of Wheat on Farms and in Country Mills and Elevators, by States.

[In thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

State.	1920			1919		
	On farms (bushels).	In country mills and elevators (bushels).	Total bushels.	On farms (bushels).	In country mills and elevators (bushels).	Total bushels.
N. Y.....	447	439	886	204	506	710
Pa.....	1,598	1,034	2,632	1,022	787	1,809
Md.....	213	221	434	113	256	369
Va.....	525	244	769	441	120	561
Ohio.....	3,702	1,359	5,061	1,089	634	1,723
Ind.....	1,841	979	2,820	840	970	1,810
Ill.....	1,773	1,293	3,066	640	638	1,278
Mich.....	931	443	1,374	271	916	1,187
Wis	316	405	721	462	375	837
Minn.....	1,584	2,342	3,926	2,653	1,410	4,063
Iowa.....	1,065	456	1,521	468	520	988
Mo.....	3,184	1,400	4,584	797	363	1,160
N. Dak...	1,287	2,466	3,753	2,113	1,550	3,663
S. Dak...	1,509	1,297	2,806	3,108	816	3,924
Nebr.....	4,247	1,692	5,939	1,113	529	1,642
Kans.....	13,590	6,706	20,296	204	1,105	1,309
Ky.....	361	209	570	243	99	342
Tenn.....	219	113	332	112	57	169
Tex.....	1,254	1,471	2,725	18	920	938
Okla.....	3,685	1,119	4,804	66	374	440
Mont.....	54	588	642	599	212	811
Wash.....	441	1,895	2,336	175	655	830
All others	3,930	8,009	11,939	2,510	5,524	8,034
Total...	47,756	36,180	83,936	19,261	19,336	38,597

THE FEED MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 74.)

been a fairly good inquiry for prompt or 30 days' shipment in the Middle West, especially during the last two or three days. Supplies are ample, and because of favorable crop conditions no material advance in price is expected by mills. Eastern markets report stocks as very heavy and in excess of the demand. Chicago quotes around $63 and Kansas City at $62 per ton.

Alfalfa Meal Down.

Alfalfa meal.—Present trading for prompt and immediate shipment has eased off noticeably but as most mills are working on orders previously booked, prices show no change, although round lots are said to change hands at prices $1 below those quoted. August shipment meal is offered in the St. Louis market at $3 per ton under July shipment. Kansas City quotes No. 1 medium meal at $38.

Other feeds.—The beet pulp held in eastern markets is gradually being disposed of. Additional cargoes are expected to arrive shortly. New process copra meal is quoted at $58 at Chicago, $60 at Boston rate points, and around $46 at Pacific coast markets. There is a good demand from Mississippi Valley points, mixed feed manufacturers, and New England feeders. Velvet bean meal supplies in southern States reported as heavy; $43 per ton is asked f. o. b. Georgia points.

Grades Recommended for Milled Rice.

Long, Short, Round, Mixed, Second Heads, Screenings, and Brewer's are the classes, and Extra Fancy, Fancy, Choice, Medium, and Sample Grade are the grade names adopted in the new United States grades for milled rice which are recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

The classification into Long, Short, Round, and Mixed is based on the length of whole kernels; the remaining classes on the size of broken kernels.

The original recommendations of the department were for numerical grade designations only, consistent with the standards for shelled corn, wheat, and oats, but at the urgent request of the rice trade generally the grade names used at present in commercial practice were adopted. However, the numerical grade equivalents have been placed in parenthesis after each grade name, and it is recommended that the numerical grades be used as much as possible.

The grade requirements and other information will be issued shortly in a department circular now being printed. These rice grades are permissive and are not established under the grain standards act.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED.

(Concluded from front page.)

of it being discolored and unevenly matured.

$8 to $11 Being Offered.

Shippers and dealers are paying growers $8 to $11 per 100 pounds for huller-run seed, but up to July 24 only about 10 per cent of the crop had been sold. Importers and dealers in New York and Baltimore were offering imported seed to the retail trade during the week at $8.75 to $9.50 per 100 pounds.

The MARKET REPORTER of May 22, 1920, showed that approximately 4,000,000 pounds of old-crop crimson clover seed, principally imported stocks, should have been in dealers' hands on May 15, 1920. From May 15 to July 15, 1,019,300 pounds have been imported, which should make a total of approximately 5,000,000 pounds old-crop seed on hand July 15. This quantity, which is about 1,000,000 pounds more than the annual consumption during the war period, together with the domestic production and probable imports during the next 60 days, will be ample to supply a normal demand.

In view of the fact that such large stocks of old seed exist it will be well for dealers and farmers to insist on germination and purity tests when buying in order that they may determine actual value.

Norway's Imports of Grain.

The Norwegian ministry of supplies announced that sufficient consignments of rye and wheat have been purchased from the United States, Argentina, and Australia to meet the requirements of the country for the remainder of the year. It will, however, be necessary to purchase another 100,000 tons in order to have a three or four months' reserve.

The supplies for which contracts have already been made consist of 160,000 tons of rye and 100,000 tons of wheat, which will be shipped to Norway at the rate of 40,000 to 50,000 tons per month.

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN SUGAR SUPPLY STILL FAR SHORT.

Heavy Imports Necessary to Meet Demands Except in Scandinavia and Czechoslovakia.

A report from Magdeburg, Germany, on the world sugar market, published in the London Economic Review, gives the following account of the position in the various countries of production. Magdeburg is the center of the German sugar industry.

The German Statistical Bureau estimates the output of German sugar in the working year 1919–20 at about 738,147 tons of 2,240 pounds; that is, nearly 50 per cent below that of the previous year and nearly 75 per cent below that of 1913–14. Imports can be effected only on a restricted scale, owing to the general shortage. At present contracts are being concluded only with Czechoslovakia in return for German industrial products and salt. The low value of the German mark precludes the import of colonial raw sugar. In these circumstances efforts are being made to increase the cultivation of sugar beet.

Austria Increasing Output.

In Austria the importation of sugar will continue for some time. Here, too, efforts are being made to increase the acreage, and a new sugar factory has already been founded; but the most fertile sugar-beet districts have been lost and a substitute for them can not be procured. In Czechoslovakia, the only European country at present in a position to export sugar, this year's output is about 147,629 tons below the original estimate. Nevertheless, some will still be available for export. The acreage will, no doubt, be considerably extended this year, since sugar is such a coveted and highly valuable object of barter.

In Hungary the sugar output is extremely low. There is, however, every reason to hope that production will be so far increased this year and the ruined sugar factories so far restored that home requirements can be covered next year.

Poland Lacks Coal.

In Poland many tons of sugar beets can not be manufactured for lack of the requisite coal, so that Poland is also obliged to import sugar. The incorporation of the province of Posen and the larger part of West Prussia justifies the hope that Poland's sugar supply will be most favorable next year.

In Russia and the Ukraine conditions are still obscure, but even when the political horizon has cleared Russia will still be dependent upon sugar imports from the Ukraine. In 1914–15 some 1,722,344 tons of sugar were produced, with an acreage of 1,971,060, whereas in 1918–19 only a fraction over 221,444 tons was produced, although the acreage was 997,880. It is expected, however, that the Ukraine sugar industry will very quickly recover.

In Scandinavian countries the cultivation of sugar beets has increased so that home needs can be covered in full. In Holland, Belgium, and France production is being encouraged. France will, however, be dependent upon imports for a considerable time to come. Italy and Spain are now able to cover their own requirements.

London Auctions of Australian Wool May Be Discontinued.

The prime minister of Australia, having put forward a scheme for dealing with this season's wool clip, in conference with the Australian Wool Growers' Council representing all graziers and farmers' organizations in the Commonwealth, has been authorized to submit the following proposal to the British Government, according to the Australian Shipping Bulletin for June.

1. No export of the new 1920–21 clip from Australia prior to October 1, 1920.

2. No auction sales of Australian wool in London after September 30, 1920, until May 1, 1921.

3. Early notification of this decision to be given, so that buyers will know that Australian wool will be procurable only in Australia between the dates mentioned.

No Auctions Till Next October.

4. No auction sales of wool to be held in Australia until October 1 next; from this date on, Australian wool brokers to auction the 1920–21 clip on owners' account, and proceed with the auctions without interruption up to May 1, 1921, from which date onward normal conditions could prevail. The British Government could resume selling its left-over wool, and concurrent auctions could be held in Australia of any small quantity that might then be left of the 1920–21 clip.

Many contend that it is against the interest of the growers for the coming wool clip to be realized anywhere but in Australia, although many are in favor of a return to prewar conditions of sale.

Cereals Requisitioned in Germany.

The 1920 crop of breadstuffs in Germany is to be requisitioned immediately after harvesting by the Communal Association in whose district it has been grown, according to a recent order of the German Government, reported in the Kolnische Zeitung.

Contracts for the sale or purchase of the standing crops may not be concluded without the written sanction of the Communal Association concerned.

The grain ceases to be under expropriation as soon as it has been purchased by the central grain department or the Communal Association concerned. Infringement of this order will be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding 50,000 marks.

Grain Requisitioned in Italy.

In order to meet the national requirements, measures have been adopted for the requisitioning by the State of all cereal crops produced in Italy during the harvest of 1920, according to L'Economista d'Italia.

All the grain crops of last year's harvest are also to be requisitioned, partly to safeguard the interests of the farmers and partly to insure the State control of production.

Australian Wheat Stocks.

Reports to the Australasian Shipping Bulletin for June indicate that the stocks of wheat in Australia amount to about 52,000,000 bushels and that 20,000,000 bushels are to be delivered to the United Kingdom, leaving a balance of not more than 32,000,000 bushels, an amount insufficient for a year's consumption.

CANADIAN EGGS IN BIG DEMAND BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Exporters Have Sold Out Holdings for Fall Shipment and Are Looking for More.

The Canadian egg and poultry market report for July 13 says:

"The demand for export is very keen. It is reported that some exporters have sold all their storage holdings for fall export to Great Britain and could sell more if they could find the eggs. During the week some exporters were scouring the country in Ontario in an endeavor to place their hands on lots of storage eggs suitable for export. Sales for prompt export shipment are reported at 62 cents and 63 cents f. o. b. seaboard. Sales for fall export are said to have been made recently on a basis that will net the shipper about 67 cents or 68 cents."

London Market Firm.

The Canadian report for July 20 says that "the demand for immediate export shipment continues and last week 3,600 cases (108,000 dozens) were inspected and approved. British buyers were operating in person last week on the Toronto and Montreal markets, purchases of both States and Canadians are reported to have been made. The London market is reported firmer and higher."

British egg market.[1]—London, July 19, per 120 eggs: English 36–40s. (69–77 cents per dozen); Irish 31–36s. (60–69 cents per dozen); Danish 35–37s. (67–71 cents per dozen). Glasgow, July 18: Irish 34–37s. (65–71 cents per dozen); American 30s. (58 cents per dozen); Canadian 31s. (60 cents per dozen).

Wool Prices at Fazilka, India.

The market prices of all grades of wool sold in Fazilka, India, since 1910 are given in the following table. Fazilka is the principal market for Indian wool.

Year.	Kind of wool.	Price per pound.		
		Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1910	Chetri	13–15	11–13	9–10
	Samani	13–15	11–13	9–10
1911	Chetri	13–15	11–13	9–10
	Samani	15–17	13–14	9–11
1912	Chetri	15–17	13–14	9–11
	Samani	17–20	13–15	10–12
1913	Chetri	15–17	13–14	9–11
	Samani	17–19	15–17	12–14
1914	Chetri	17–19	14–16	11–13
	Samani	13–15	11–13	9–10
1915	Chetri	15–17	13–14	9–11
	Samani	19–20	16–18	14–16
1916	Chetri	24–27	22–24	15–17
	Samani	19–20	17–19	14–15
1917	Chetri	19–20	17–19	14–15
	Samani	23–25	20–24	16–18
1918	Chetri	24	18–20	14–17
	Samani	25	18–21	17–18
1919	Chetri	25	20	17–18
	Samani	25	24–25	21–24

Netherlands Again Takes Sumatra Tobacco.

Out of 33,025,401 pounds of tobacco shipped from Sumatra during the first three months of 1920, fully 30,000,000 pounds went to Holland direct, which indicates that practically the entire tobacco leaf crop of Sumatra will be sold in Amsterdam as in prewar days, says the American consul at Medan. During the first quarter of 1920 Manila took 111,102 pounds.

[1] Conversion at $3.8525 to 1 pound, exchange rate July 19.

List of Periodical Reports Issued by the Bureau of Markets.

Following is a list of the periodical reports published by the Bureau of Markets in addition to those appearing in The Market Reporter. Detailed descriptions may be found on pages 2 and 3 of The Market Reporter, Vol. I, No. 1. These reports will be sent free to anyone whose request shows a need for them.

Cotton:

Cotton Quotation Service Bulletins.[1]

Dairy and Poultry Products:

Daily Market Report (butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry).
Weekly Butter Market Review.
Weekly Cheese Market Review.
Monthly Export Report.
Preliminary Quarterly Production Report of Certain Dairy Products and Oleomargarine.
Monthly Fluid Milk Market Report.
Monthly Condensed Milk Market Report.

Fruits and Vegetables:

Daily Market Reports of Perishable Fruits and Vegetables.
Weekly Car-lot Summary.
Market Review.

Honey:

Semimonthly Market Report on Honey and Beeswax.

Live Stock and Meats:

Daily Report on Meat-Trade Conditions and Wholesale Prices.
Weekly Summary of Meat-Trade Conditions.
Daily Telegraphic Reports on Live Stock Markets.
Weekly Review of Live Stock Markets.

Peanuts:

Semiweekly Reports on Peanuts. (Semiweekly during winter and weekly during summer.)

Storage Holdings:

Monthly Reports on Storage Holdings of Fish.

Exports of Swiss Cheese Drop.

In the normal years before the war, Switzerland produced, on an average, some 44,845 metric tons (of 2,204.6 pounds) of cheese per annum, of which 36,095 metric tons and 35,139 metric tons were exported in 1913 and 1914, respectively, reports the American consul general at Zurich.

Lack of pasturage, decreased number of cows due to exportation of live cattle, and the increased demand in the country for butter to supply a general shortage of fats, reduced the output of cheese to 19,117 metric tons in 1917 and 1918, and the exportable quantities to 5,370 metric tons in 1917, and 1,110 metric tons in 1918.

The average export price of cheese in 1913 was $17 per 100 pounds, while in 1917 it had risen to $34.74 per 100 pounds, and to $48.34 per 100 pounds in 1918.

[1] These cotton bulletins are at present issued on Monday of each week from Charlotte, Memphis, New Orleans, and Dallas. They contain cotton prices, figures indicating the cotton movement, and general cotton market information. Each gives this information primarily for the territory immediately surrounding the city from which it is issued. It is hoped to begin issuing weekly bulletins from Atlanta about August 1, 1920.

Roumania Restricts Cereal Exports.

Roumania has prohibited the exportation of wheat, rye, and oats, in order to assure sufficient stocks for consumption and for seeding purposes. However, the exportation of 11,810,000 bushels of corn, 735,000 bushels of beans, and 1,322,760 bushels of millet is allowed, according to the American consul at Bucharest. The Government has placed a tax on the export of these foodstuffs.

Heavy Exports of Swiss Cattle During War.

In 1916, 61,171 cattle were exported from Switzerland, principally by way of compensation for necessary raw materials. The prices brought by these cattle were very high and contributed to the prosperity of the agricultural classes. Fortunately for Switzerland, however, it was not necessary to continue the sacrifice of their supply of cattle at that rate and exportations in 1917 totaled only 19,808 head.

The condition of all stock was adversely affected in 1917 and 1918 by a shortage of cattle food in general and by lack of cereal foods, such as oats, which were reserved for human consumption.—American consul general, Zurich.

British Building Enormous Wool Storage Sheds at Hull.

The largest wool-storage sheds in the world, covering under one roof 10 acres of ground, are being erected at Hull, England, under the direction of the British Government, according to the American consul at Hull. These sheds will accommodate over 50,000 bales of wool under ideal condition of light for proper appraising and they will be equipped with up-to-date appliances for the quick handling of wool.

In view of the close proximity to the Yorkshire mills and the regular steamer connection with near Continental ports, the future wool sales to be held at Hull will be most attractive to both English and Continental buyers.

In order to keep the new accommodations fully employed and to make possible regular monthly wool sales it is understood the British Government is arranging for regular and frequent steamers direct from Australia and New Zealand.

The consul says that it has been proved in practice that wool can be handled at Hull at less cost than at London, Manchester, or Liverpool.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR JUNE.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Condensed milk.	Evaporated milk.	Powderd milk.
EUROPE.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pouhds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium			80,525		40,404		
Denmark					10,500	7,200	
France					260,265	6,166,921	2,000
Germany	565		80		1,321,636	617,112	2,645
Gibraltar					118,174	49,443	
Italy					6,775	6,500	30,000
Netherlands	624	38,410					96
Norway		450	43,712			83,600	
Poland and Danzig			84		400,210	240,420	
Roumania					250,000		
Sweden			206,092		11,200		
Turkey in Europe	300	9,225			200	51,250	
United Kingdom	1,916		1,221,319	79,500	11,224,968	5,588,885	
NORTH AMERICA.							
Bermuda	860	5,848	424	1,665	38,385	25,893	
British Honduras	8,431	6,450	7,454		104,348	17,284	150
Costa Rica	1,200	750	2,366		33,799	340	
Honduras	9,299	600	5,345	2,610	13,456	9,694	8
Nicaragua	4,404		3,782		14,177	2,602	80
Panama	53,190	7,854	19,393	67,440	29,975	213,108	2,283
Mexico	75,813	3,902	81,883	179,078	273,937	220,234	1,302
Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador	39,313	238,408	34,888	105,860	215,712	51,067	2,624
Cuba	73,614		231,773	1,106,236	7,554,593	1,131,690	5,110
Other West Indies	118,793	49,740	48,384	190	123,187	30,690	57
Dominican Republic	44,052	10,300	65,063		99,797	4,518	1,096
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Argentina					66,042	36,000	
Bolivia	2,210		326		17,675	11,400	
Brazil	100		5,188		281,964	836	
Chile			1,484		9,951	22,160	
Colombia	3,818	500	3,379		15,999	8,182	3,091
British Guiana	35,800	2,360	680		9,430	1,260	
Peru	151,070		54,675		10,432	347,160	2,100
ASIA.							
China, including leased territory	9,426		20,795		76,982	77,348	288
Chosen			48		48,201	11,865	
British Indies	144		13,252		2,592,484	475,529	
Dutch East Indies		400	300		306,275	43,395	200
French East Indies					150,350		
Hongkong	2,150		13,938		101,520	35,028	90
Japan	629		5,293		382,980	11,178	
Philippine Islands	48,862	48	11,682		1,278,800	477,570	5,355
AFRICA.							
British West Africa	3,594		2,304		49,434	16,420	
British South Africa	2,250	2,500	1,950		101,414	223,720	
French Africa			50		51,750	189,500	
Portuguese Africa						43,000	
Egypt			726			107,500	
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	3,715	865	7,800		25,858	17,251	20
Total: June, 1920	**696,232**	**373,610**	**2,199,437**	**1,542,579**	**27,723,269**	**16,678,053**	**58,595**
Total: June, 1919	810,763	2,076,578	2,331,799	2,754,884	[1]114,835,626	[1]	[1]

[1] Export figures for condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk for June, 1919, are included in one item under condensed milk, as they were not obtainable separately before Jan. 1, 1920.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR JUNE.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	All other inspection points.	Total, June, 1920.	Total, May, 1920.	Total, July, 1919–June, 1920.	Total, July, 1918–June, 1919.
Dark Northern Spring: No. 1	262	7	1	6	7	1				2		1	1				1		38	11	29	367	329	4993	38434
No. 2	259	38		2	4	1				1			1						22	10	33	371	357	3857	5449
No. 3	697	118	8	1	36	81			12	1		2							10	4	74	1044	1099	10669	2199
All others	1780	194	72	2	4	62			1			1	1			1	1		5		147	2271	2154	26918	2497
Total	2998	357	81	11	51	145			13	4		4	3			1	2		75	25	283	4053	3939	45537	48539
Northern Spring: No. 1	53	9	1	8	3	1						1	1						30	5	19	131	122	4331	93390
No. 2	44	6		11	1	1	2										1		6	8	21	101	126	3226	24731
No. 3	90	24	5	21		1	18						3						2	1	44	209	224	7404	12738
All others	153	32	19	66	7		3					1	29			2					27	339	337	14758	10111
Total	340	71	25	106	11	3	23					2	33			3			38	14	111	780	809	29720	140970
Red Spring: No. 1	1																					1	1	137	3356
No. 2																							3	100	1423
No. 3	2												1									3	6	118	1177
All others	4																				1	6	1	162	1079
Total	7												1								1	10	11	517	7035
TOTAL HARD RED SPRING	3345	428	106	117	62	148	23		13	4		6	37			5	2		113	39	395	4843	4759	75774	196544
Amber Durum: No. 1	17	10			1																3	31	32	740	5997
No. 2	141	402			15	6	51	96	150		1										7	869	680	5865	14841
No. 3	72	228				23	106		62		1										5	497	354	3070	963
All others	35	62				2	25		2												4	146	128	1924	599
Total	265	702			18	29	182	96	230		2										19	1543	1194	11599	22400
Durum: No. 1	5	2																				7	8	153	1640
No. 2	12	98		1		4	6		11		1	1	1									135	105	1356	5350
No. 3	7	12	1			1	9		4			1									1	36	44	609	707
All others	9	10	1		2		6					4									2	34	40	645	556
Total	33	122	2	1	2	5	21		15		1	6	1								3	212	197	2763	8253
Red Durum: No. 1	8	11				4															1	24	57	492	527
No. 2	13	18				3	6		3				1									44	32	421	348
No. 3	7	5	1				11														2	26	12	131	52
All others	2	1					5						1									9	14	137	50
Total	30	35	1			7	22		3				2								3	103	115	1181	977
TOTAL DURUM	328	859	3	1	20	41	225	96	248		3	6	3								25	1858	1506	15543	31630
Dark Hard Winter: No. 1	10											25	1	1	3				11	48	23	122	96	2136	11048
No. 2	19					13						38	1	9					31	38	94	243	185	4719	9189
No. 3	17					16						54	2	28		1			10	4	87	219	234	4656	5611
All others	7					1						71	1	10					1	1	18	110	127	2737	7479
Total	53					30						188	5	48	3	1			53	91	222	694	642	14248	33327
Hard Winter: No. 1	36	1	1	2	3	16				102	9	99	44	2	3	9	1		8	20	100	456	330	9966	38739
No. 2	368	11	1	26	12	458	120		298	385	95	524	316	87	23	115	1		4	24	639	3507	2890	57396	36185
No. 3	399		3	21	10	110	310		632	612	244	849	334	293	20	166				3	1349	5349	4458	69653	14281
All others	174	6	2	20	26	14	26		88	792	430	1454	429	291	46	103			1		1611	5523	4901	68511	11780
Total	977	18	7	69	51	598	456		1018	1891	778	2930	1123	673	92	393	2		13	47	3699	14835	12579	205526	100985
Yellow Hard Winter: No. 1													2							1		3	4	651	760
No. 2				5							1	4	3			3				1		17	17	3441	963
No. 3				4						2		4	1			7				1	5	24	26	4364	488
All others	1			6							1	3	4		1						1	17	23	4163	313
Total	1			15					2	2	11	10		1	10					3	6	61	70	12619	2524
TOTAL HARD RED WINTER	1031	18	7	84	51	628	456		1018	1893	780	3129	1138	721	96	404	2		66	141	3927	15590	13291	232393	136836
Red Winter: No. 1	15			7	1	4	8		25	17	10	27		1	2	41		1		3	79	241	195	8108	69971
No. 2	141		2	21	4	195	311	3	408	178	161	244	1	4	20	330	20	86	5	12	469	2615	2537	76710	69959
No. 3	28			21	8	154	68		142	82	66	139			12	183	36	109	10		277	1211	1375	61577	12669
All others	12	1		10	7	33	25		54	40	48	108			1	35	109	13	50	2	236	784	969	43126	7050
Total	196	1	3	59	20	336	412	3	629	317	285	515	1	6	69	603	69	246	17	23	1061	4931	5076	189521	159640
Red Walla: No. 1																2			3	69	47	121	69	1264	439
No. 2																			2	49	55	106	70	973	652
No. 3																				4	8	12	7	132	209
All others																				1		1	1	80	49
Total																2			5	123	110	240	147	2449	1349
TOTAL SOFT RED WINTER	196	1	3	59	20	336	412	3	629	317	285	515	1	6	69	665	69	246	22	146	1171	5171	5223	191970	160989
Hard White: No. 1										1	15								5	7	21	49	31	1946	1892
No. 2										3	13								55	48	49	168	156	2383	3194
No. 3																			42	41	66	150	63	1488	2688
All others																			58	22	80	160	76	1480	2650
Total										4	28								160	118	216	527	326	7302	10424
Soft White: No. 1									5	9						20				8	47	89	166	1235	4539
No. 2		2		1	2				19	11					2	82			2	70	156	347	618	5769	6876
No. 3	2				6	1										10			2	27	28	76	72	1896	1491
All others					2				1											3	11	17	17	642	4864
Total	2	2		1	10	1			24	21					2	112			4	108	242	529	873	9542	17770
TOTAL COMMON WHITE	2	2		1	10	1			24	25	28				3	112			164	226	458	1056	1199	16844	28194
White Club: No. 1		58								37	11					5			4	39	43	197	166	4210	2576
No. 2		213		1						13									14	196	97	534	328	5423	2604
No. 3		229								18									11	89	47	394	172	2949	1463
All others		169								3										8	13	193	22	579	574
TOTAL WHITE CLUB		669		1						71	11					5			29	332	200	1318	688	1316*	7217
Mixed Wheat: No. 1	84			2					1	25	9	41	1	9	4				10	40	60	236	271	5264	26950
No. 2	197		6	18	2	69	64		135	84	53	64	26	28	23	10	1		12	113	223	1128	1392	20319	22120
No. 3	111		16	18	6	201	48		57	114	95	108	33	17	14	5	1	2	8	60	202	1116	1211	18810	6970
All others	148		18	8	5	17	107		12	74	38	95	40	2	69	5		1	2	15	213	869	927	14521	5239
TOTAL MIXED WHEAT	540		40	46	13	287	219		205	297	195	308	100	56	110	20	2	3	32	228	698	3399	3801	58914	61279
TOTAL, JUNE, 1920	5442	1977	159	399	176	1441	1335	99	2137	2607	1302	3964	1279	783	283	1206	75	249	426	1112	6374	33225			
Total, for May, 1920	5040	1799	211	200	194	870	1955	242	1653	1403	2167	3730	1341	806	166	1131	53	171	377	704	6254		30467		
TOTAL, JULY, 1919–JUNE, 1920	97804	12680	4218	47880	8963	22170	18320	3717	18363	12036	20032	89765	23101	16231	5897	33604	5513	5727	7462	9591	141025			604599	
Total, July, 1918–June, 1919	94703	87624	10826	56497	11377	38454	26694	8012	19701	12622	7806	53205	18511	11794	1144	33026	5343	4363	5818	8163	107006				622689

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR JUNE.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total June, 1920.	Total May, 1920.	Total October, 1919–June, 1920.	Total October, 1918–June, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	236	237	34	6	80	593	994	1,093	197	15	478	2,777	288	539	129	17	578	1,551	4,921	1,746	30,960	40,367
Omaha	8	399	249	43	103	802	13	443	304	33	170	963	1	278	281	42	277	879	2,644	1,232	14,118	16,038
Peoria	14	30	9	2	26	81	268	488	71	1	202	1,030	65	157	33	9	204	473	1,584	739	12,186	12,306
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	10	116	72	25	81	304	12	117	68	13	88	298	5	182	175	69	409	840	1,442	873	8,951	17,191
St. Louis and East St. Louis	84	420	64	11	131	710	155	558	146	11	189	1,059	32	161	45	8	141	387	2,156	1,035	13,721	14,138
Milwaukee	76	124	31	2	85	318	163	368	70	5	275	881	52	152	20	8	154	386	1,585	370	7,387	2,796
Indianapolis	76	598	99	6	53	832	61	682	111	12	63	929	18	102	21	2	30	173	1,934	821	11,502	10,762
Minneapolis	3	21	6	5	17	52	37	163	86	6	105	397	22	145	91	12	166	436	885	339	8,005	5,313
Buffalo	3	5			1	9	260	353	33	2	118	766	27	61	5	3	32	128	903	178	5,288	4,253
Cincinnati	33	109	11		17	170	28	197	38	4	37	304	24	79	14	3	26	146	620	387	3,661	2,996
Memphis	1	25	9		26	61	21	146	47	4	114	332	2	40	18	2	38	100	493	421	2,923	1,649
Louisville	68	175	30		54	327	29	55	2		2	88		10			5	15	430	327	2,791	1,427
Sioux City	2	25	10	1	10	48	21	166	91	1	60	339	1	38	15	1	42	97	484	193	1,905	2,745
Philadelphia	1	8	4			13	23	31	7		4	65		3	3			6	84	40	926	700
Nashville	5	153	23	5	68	254	19	142	9	2	21	193	1	14	1		10	26	473	209	2,057	1,528
Cleveland		1				1	12	15	2		10	39	3	3	1	1	3	11	51	46	697	851
Baltimore	5	11	4	6	1	27	32	38	1	1	8	80	5	5		1	2	13	120	109	1,540	1,460
New Orleans	2				6	8	15	21	9		68	113		7			36	43	164	199	1,226	789
Denver		1				1	1	6	2		7	16	2	12	5	5	7	31	48	93	2,252	1,838
Detroit	1	5			1	7	3	16	1		5	25	1	3			1	5	37	15	972	1,378
Wichita		2				2		1				1	3	18	8		4	33	36	32	405	768
Seattle							26	8		1	1	36					1	1	37	53	445	293
Fort Worth								7	3	2	6	18	2	17	1	1	6	27	45	70	576	505
Portland							4	6	3		2	15					1	1	16	41	197	156
San Francisco							1					1							1		22	14
Atlanta		1			1	2													2		24	36
Boston											26	26							26	4	314	14
Galveston		2				2								2	1	1	4	8	10	9	82	45
Duluth								3	1		1	5		1			1	1	6	3	44	40
New York							5	11	2		16	34	1	3				4	38	29	422	1,424
All other inspection points	117	63	214	42	234	1,245	442	1,062	328	40	269	2,141	109	591	327	62	611	1,700	5,086	3,793	33,670	25,877
Total, June, 1920	745	3,106	869	154	995	5,869	2,645	6,196	1,632	153	2,345	12,971	664	2,622	1,199	247	2,789	7,521	26,361			
Total, May, 1920	56	1,081	1,402	189	320	3,048	180	1,950	2,754	504	890	6,278	51	805	1,692	454	1,078	4,080		13,406		
Total, Oct., 1919–June, 1920	1,675	7,191	9,381	11,466	5,002	34,715	6,309	13,482	16,183	30,245	21,380	87,599	1,539	6,548	8,949	13,908	16,011	46,955			169,269	
Total, Oct., 1918–June, 1919	437	5,541	10,448	9,740	16,968	43,134	808	8,619	19,588	23,793	32,126	84,934	281	3,432	7,758	8,525	21,633	41,629				169,697

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR JUNE.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total June, 1920.	Total, May, 1920.	Total July, 1919–June, 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.			
Chicago	59	658	770	64	11	1,562	2	13	4	1	2	22													1,584	1,824	31,761
Milwaukee		13	594	45	15	667		1	1			2													669	775	12,121
Minneapolis		27	287	122	49	485		1		2		3													488	534	10,601
New York	20	174	138	35	9	376																			376	429	8,223
St. Louis and East St Louis		53	439	42	3	537	10	25	25	11		71	1	3	1			5							613	994	10,804
Buffalo	43	246	57	10	3	359																			359	326	6,142
Indianapolis	89	408	70	16	7	590	2	22	2			26													616	841	7,541
Omaha		29	366	75	12	482		2	6	1	1	10													492	647	6,942
Peoria	5	134	247	21	2	409	1					1													410	503	3,520
Cairo		166	324	9	8	507		7	7			14		2	1			3							524	816	9,016
Cincinnati		137	22	15	4	178	2	18	1	1		22		1				1							201	219	2,484
Memphis		53	255	17	2	327			4	1		5		6	11	4		21							353	684	5,940
Louisville	10	104	145	23	8	290		5	5			10													300	418	4,422
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo		12	170	8	8	198		3	2			5		7	10	4		21							224	281	5,446
Philadelphia	2	70	50	1		123																			123	171	2,442
Denver		4	34	9		47		1				1		3				3							51	54	1,218
Nashville	2	56	180	15	2	255		2	2	2		6		1		2		3							264	398	4,382
Detroit	5	68	14	1		88																			88	36	1,161
Seattle	2	14	1	2		19																			19	11	590
Portland	44	24	10	3	2	83													7	14	2	7	4	34	117	106	1,074
Cleveland		30	48		5	83																			83	59	1,261
Duluth	1	97	11	2		111																			111	46	684
New Orleans		17	97	3	1	118								2				2							120	237	2,460
Fort Worth														19	52	15	3	89							89	116	2,314
Baltimore		39	16		1	56																			56	114	2,025
Sioux City		11	83	5		99																			99	115	685
Boston		1	5			6																			6	4	1,566
Atlanta																									0	0	22
Galveston														1	1	1		3							3	4	195
Wichita			3			3								2	2	1		5							8	6	308
All other inspection points	35	500	824	87	18	1,464	1	5	7	2	3	18	1	28	116	52	7	204							1,686	2,036	30,039
Total June, 1920	317	3,145	5,260	630	170	9,522	18	104	67	19	8	216	2	75	194	79	10	360	7	14	2	7	4	34	10,132		
Total May, 1920	296	3,601	7,477	727	159	12,260	20	116	57	12	10	215	5	54	162	70	7	298	8	10	8	3	2	31		12,804	
Total, July 1919–June, 1920	4,995	49,153	89,648	13,705	2,596	160,097	431	2,063	1,298	432	303	4,527	291	1,893	5,414	3,925	845	12,368	100	117	69	65	46	397			177,389

Cotton

FUTURES DROP SEVERELY DURING PAST WEEK.

October Contracts Decline 190 Points at New Orleans and 170 Points at New York.

During the week ending July 24 prices for both spots and futures declined. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 39.39 cents per pound on July 24 as compared with the close of the previous week of 39.94 cents and 34.18 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 170 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 190 points. October contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 23.20 pence per pound on July 23 as compared with 23.49 pence the previous week and 20.82 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot sales during the week were a little larger than those of the previous week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending July 24 amounted to 32,046 bales as compared with 20,007 bales the previous week and 47,234 bales the corresponding week in 1919.

The market for fabrics continues inactive and it is reported that some of the American mills are closing or going on shorter time both in New England and the South.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices July 24, 1920, and for the corresponding days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
October	33.02	34.83	24.85	32.30	34.51	23.75
December	31.29	35.02	24.34	30.72	34.65	23.45
January	30.57	34.95	24.25	30.20	34.78	23.43
March	29.75	35.00	24.22	29.42	34.80	23.40

Highest and lowest prices touched by New York future contracts so far this season.

	1920.			1921
	July.	October.	December.	January.
Highest	43.75	37.17	36.05	35.48
Lowest	28.50	27.03	27.70	27.25

New York spot quotations for 32 years.

The quotation for Middling Upland spot cotton at New York July 23 for each of the past 32 years is given below (in cents per pound):

1920	43.75	
1919	36.20	
1918	31.10	
1917	25.70	
1916	13.00	
1915	9.25	
1914	13.25	
1913	12.40	
1912	12.80	
1911	13.55	
1910	15.80	
1909	12.35	
1908	10.80	
1907	13.10	
1906	10.90	
1905	11.00	
1904	10.90	
1903	13.50	
1902	9.25	
1901	8.25	
1900	10.00	
1899	6.19	
1898	6.06	
1897	7.94	
1896	7.19	
1895	7.00	
1894	7.06	
1893	8.12	
1892	7.25	
1891	8.00	
1890	12.31	
1889	11.19	

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to July 23.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,792,009	5,959,457
Port stocks	810,159	1,255,803
Interior receipts	7,109,423	6,651,790
Interior stocks	894,410	878,387
Into sight	12,108,345	11,468,935
Northern spinners' takings	2,967,924	2,183,817
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,055,479	3,268,213

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 24 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 24 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] *On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	450	450	500	405
Strict Good Middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	350	350	475	330
Good Middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	250	250	425	255
Strict Middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	150	150	150	138
Middling	**40.50**	**40.25**	**41.00**	**40.25**	**39.50**	**39.50**	**37.65**	**37.00**	**38.50**	**39.75**	**39.39**
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	250	300	300	350	350	300	300	300	250	375	308
Low Middling	600	900	650	850	800	850	1,000	900	925	1,075	855
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	1,200	950	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,575	1,253
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,550	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,850	1,540
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	450	200	[3] 50	205
Strict Middling	200	500	350	300	400	450	300	550	300	125	348
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	500	600	500	700	450	350	525
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	1,000	700	725	768
Low Middling [2]	800	1,300	1,000	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,425	1,128
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	500	500	400	500	500	450	650	450	375	473
Strict Middling [2]	600	800	650	600	700	650	600	750	550	550	645
Middling [2]	800	1,200	800	800	1,000	750	700	900	700	700	835
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	500	600	700	650	550	325	593
Strict Middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	700	750	800	750	650	600	755
Middling [2]	800	1,400	900	950	1,000	850	900	900	750	750	920
Sales for week, bales	3,743	2,644	132	98	2,528	938	1,549	13,943	3,334	3,137	[4]32,046

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending July 23 amounted to 44,206 bales against 29,040 bales the previous week and 30,846 bales for the corresponding week last year, and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to July 23, 1920, amounted to 6,319,000 bales against 5,359,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1918–19, and 4,226,000 bales for the corresponding period in 1917–18.

Exports of American cotton from Aug. 1 to July 23.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	3,023,000	2,577,000	2,266,000
France	554,000	755,000	645,000
Japan and China [1]	889,000	790,000	570,000
Germany	436,000		
Other countries	1,417,000	1,237,000	745,000

[1] 15,000 bales.

Stocks of American cotton July 23.

	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1916–17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	672,000	422,000	107,000	176,000
Manchester	111,000	59,000	16,000	12,000
Continent	407,000	217,000	95,000	229,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on July 23, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	1	8
Strict Good Middling	14	126
Good Middling	149	856
Strict Middling	257	1,997
Middling	1,145	2,343
Strict Low Middling	5,874	2,832
Low Middling	3,330	3,333
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	260	108
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	559	212
Good Middling Yellow Stained	12	4
Total	11,601	11,819

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on July 23, 1920, at the port of New York were 28,428 bales, and at the port of New Orleans 250,622 bales.

Long Staple Cotton.

A good demand for long-staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a light demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in those two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, 1 3/16 inches	63
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 inches	44
Low Middling, California, 1 3/16 inches	35
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches	37
Low Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 inches	50
Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches	36
Memphis:	
Good Ordinary to Strict Good Ordinary, blue, 1 1/16 inches	18
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, gray, 1 1/16 inches	30
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 inches	46

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 39.75 cents per pound at New Orleans and 39.50 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
1 3/16 inches	650	300
1 1/8 inches	2,525	2,550
1 1/16 inches	3,700	

Latest quotations received for Egyptian cotton for Fully Good Sakellaridis were $1.20¼ for prompt delivery and $1.19 for October-November delivery; and for Good Fair $1.03⅜ for prompt delivery, and $1.08⅛ for October-November delivery on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Stocks of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria on July 23.

	Bales.		Bales.
1919–20	84,000	1917–18	211,000
1918–19	237,000	1916–17	77,000

Since the Federal Government is a wholly disinterested party, its quotations are generally used wherever they are published.

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